H. A. GRAVES, | Coitors. E. WORTH,

(Vol. 8.)

the dead with the character with which they

descended into the grave—the just and un

And besides this, the unjust would be mise

Yours in the truth,

The Bible and Slavery.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-The following sug-

1st. The Old Testament is hardly to be

course seems too fast for human finiteness.

2d, There was no provision made in the

3d, Slavery formed a part of the civil pol-

regarded as the final revelation of the will of

For the Christian Before

his eyes in hell, being in torment.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1845.

(No. 32.)

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Christian Reflector.

Universal Salvation and Endless Punishment.

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rdance, and empediating the important serny other work here in Sabbath the gospel, will seasures of the

MESSES. EDITORS,—The next argument righteous, be temperate; for if thou art not so, thou shalt be saved—thou shalt be holy and

will number in regular order. will number in regular order.

43. 'This is the Father's will which hath sent me, that of all which he hath given me bled at such preaching as this? Not he I should lose nothing, but should raise it up Therefore, Paul did not preach to him such again at the last day. And this is the will a doctrine. Nor would Felix, the Roma of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the Son, and believeth on him, may being told of the coming fate of Jerusalem; have everlasting life; and I will raise him up and therefore this was not the judgment to at the last day. No man can come to me come that Paul preached. The judgment that Paul announced to him, was, of course him; and I will raise him up at the last day. such a one as he preached to others—the Whose cateth my flesh, and drinketh my eternal judgment, after the resurrection blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him

This was indeed well calculated to mak up at the last day.' John 6: 39, 40, 44, 54. even an unrighteous, intemperate Roman We here perceive, that the last day is the governor tremble, which neither Universa-

time of the resurrection. We perceive, also, that the resurrection, as a blessing, is promcould do; and therefore Paul never preached ised only to the righteous—to those who are given to Christ in the sense of believing on either. him, and coming to him, and partaking of him. Those then who are not given to him as believers on him, as comers to him, as partakers of him, will not realize this blessed resurrection of the just,' at the last day.

44. 'He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him : seen, in connection with questions upon slathe word that I have spoken, the same shall very. As they might be slightly serviceable judge him in the last day.' John 12: 48.

The time for rejecting Christ and his subject, they are sent to you for insertion words is in this world. The last day, as has in the Reflector. These suggestions shall already been seen, is at the resurrection. refer to two points only :- 1st, The allow Those, therefore, that reject Christ here in ance of slavery in the Old Testament; and this world, will be brought to judgment at 2d, The silence of the New upon the subject. the resurrection, in the last day. And this shows that the day of judgment is at the Testament. time of the resurrection—and of course this is the time of retribution; for of what use would be a judgment, without a retribution? God upon any subject. Not only was it not Thus we see there is to be a state of retribu- a final revelation to any one, but it was most tion for the wicked after the resurrection.

45. 'Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto per- Testament, is like taking the unfinished senfection; not laying again the foundation of tence of one with whom you are conversing, repentance from dead works, and of faith to- as the expression of his mind upon any given wards God, and of the doctrine of baptism, and of laying on of hands, and of resurrection press his will to man; and, after all, this of the dead, and of eternal judgment.' Heb.

G: 1, 2. Of course, then, the whole will of God can Here, the judgment that follows the resur- be discovered only in what he himself offers rection of the dead, is expressly declared to as complete instruction and presents for unibe eternal-and of course the retribution is versal application. eternal. Thus we find the doctrine of eternal retribution after the resurrection of the Old Testament, for sending it to 'every creature.' If God had had no other commun If eternal does not in such a case signify ication for any part of mankind, this could endless, under what circumstances could it never have reached us: for it comes to us

manner as ye have seen him go into heaven.'

bly. By this passage, we are told that he is Now it is the gospel only, which is required applying Christianity. to come again in the same manner. He is to be sent to 'every creature;' hence, then, therefore to come literally, bodily, and visibly. He came not in this way at the de- no provision for their general dissemination, struction of Jerusalem, or at any other time they are to be regarded by those whom they since his ascension; and this literal coming have happened to reach in consequence of a is therefore yet to take place,—at which connection with something else, just as scriptural, slavery is anti-scriptural; while tain; and while we would have all labor to coming, as is shown by various passages yet though they existed not. When it can be to be considered, the judgment is to occur. shown to be right to preach Judaism, may

every eye shall see him, and they also which Judaism. Christian principles, however, are pierced him; and all kindreds of the earth the only ones for mankind. shall wail because of him.' Rev. 1:7.

At the coming of Christ, when every eye icy of the Jews; for the reason that we admit shall see him, all kindreds of the earth shall a feature of the government, ought we to wail. Of course, such will not be in a state plead for, and sustain, the whole government.

of salvation.

It was allowed in a system of things; we have no right of separation—to reject the winked at; but now he commandeth all men every where to repent; because he hath appointed a day in the which he will judge the with the Jews, there might have been no alaworld in righteousness, by that man whom he very. When, then, circumstances require a hath ordained, whereof he hath given assur- Jewish mode of government, they may justihim from the dead.' Acts 18: 30, 31.

The judgment here brought into view is not local and limited; it is not confined to

Jerusalem nor the Jews; all mes evry great modifications, to meet the rising of where are concerned in it. It is the world, and not merely Judea, that is to be judged. In view of this judgment, all are commanded like that of Christ than the spirit of the first. In view of this judgment, all are commanded to repent; which shows that fearful consequences await the impenitent. And as a day, one particular period of time, is appointed for this judgment—the judgment of while the prophets narrowed the slavery of

A Religious and Jamily Newspaper, It is here shown, that men will rise from ses to Christ, there is something very late despotism of tyranny, the serfdom of cer- sixteen years of age as a voter, prohibits our missionaries, worn out with exhaust

in Christ, the idea is complete.

nent upon the subject.

his apostles said nothing upon the subject, application is to avoid specifications; for the would be highly interesting to see the man who knows this to be a fact. Surely, all what we find in the New Testament; all, would take place, of course he did. He hoped there would be a resurrection, not-withstanding it included the unjust; otherthat any one will dare to say is, that Christ then, all law for all beings is reduced wise the just themselves would not rise. able without a resurrection as well as with it. Their disembodied spirits are wretched in concerned. But all that Christ and his apostles preached has not come to us; else, that should be written.' The way by which the lost are to be saved is, very properly, the phy of a slave, who had escaped from bond the resurrection, as in the case of the rich man, who, immediately after death, lifted up burden of the recorded gospel—a matter of age, by the name of Frederick Douglass, universal interest and application. Gamblers, those tempted to suicide, the venders of lottery tickets, &c., might urge the siment of the friend from whom the book 50. 'As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled.' Acts 24: 25. Would Felix have trembled had Paul preached Universalism to him? Suppose Paul had said to him, 'Most noble Felix, be that Christ said something against slavery as it, from perceiving that it was publish stroy slavery. Why ask for words and teachings, which are nothing but the application right. come that Paul preached. The judgment

an age of war, that we submit, as uniting are equal to what he has here shown himsel our sympathies and hearts with the wronged to be as a writer; and we have it upon good to the slow operation of moral power. War authority, that his lectures are characterize makes most of the slavery, and Christ might by as able reasoning, as genuine wit, and as

have deemed it a singular way of removing an evil, to do aught that should bring into 2d, Perhaps to have ever made this a Unless we greatly mistake, this small work

First, the allowance of slavery in the Old pressed with mighty weight upon the mind. ly a revelation to a single people. To judge of the wishes of the Divine Being by the Old cessity; for no one can do all things in any with which we have a right to find fault

3d, The above introduces another idea. ty revolution on the subject. only in connection with something else, and the such a meaning?

46. 'This same Jesus, which is taken up because of its reference to something else. It might be replied, that if our Saviour could from you into heaven, shall so come in like

The Jews were rather required to keep their have busied himself with applying the gosreligion to themselves, on account of the pel, instead of making a foundation for the danger of apostacy by attempting to spread gospel to rest upon, we might have had words it outward among their neighbors. It was addressed to the apostles, who aw Christ ascend literally, bodily, and vision to an expansive, but a restrictive faith.

danger of apostacy by attempting to spread gospel to rest upon, we might have had words whether it shall be by bringing the South to down to the high dictates of conscience and

preached not republicanism; yet pro-slavery their oppressors, or by some other means, or men say, it comes legitimately from the Bi- which we know nothing—we pretend not to ble; perhaps anti-slavery can come in the say; but the event of ultimate emancipation, same way. Surely, too, if republicanism is in some way, we consider as absolutely cer if slavery is scriptural, republicanism is anti-scriptural. Possibly, in the times of Christ, sel of the spirit of prudence, as well as phi-47. Behold he cometh with clouds, and we be justified in avowing the allowance of povernment were so bad that lanthropy, in respect to the channel overy eye shall see him, and they also which Judaism. Christian principles, however, are slavery in them made them no worse; and which their labors shall be directed. yet the slavery in them was allowed in no other way than the governments themselves,

principles of the New Testament. 5th, Men are very prone, when a thing is definitely required or specifically forbidden to imagine that it is done to meet a certain age or case; hence, to require fasting is by many supposed to be a requisition of the past; to forbid the violation of the Sabbath meet the condition of the Jews. Perhaps, on their route. We have been advis have replied, 'these are against the slavery of the day-against the slavery of the whites -Africans are not included in the specifications, because they are but half human.' ly pressing forward in their toilsome journey But to forbid a thing by a general principle, by any possibility can be included in it, they stations in that region, whose presence in incur the danger of violating a great law. pointed for this judgment—the judgment of all men—it is not a judgment that occurs as men pass along. Neither is it a judgment in this world at all. It can only be in eternity, when all men shall be congregated together, after the general resurrection, to hear from the lips of the judge their final doom. In the last prophets. It is remarkable, and world, will feel the dire consequences of disregarding God's command in this respect.

Acts 24: 15.

While the prophets narrowed the slavery of Moses. Slavery was preparing, by becoming weaker and weaker, all along, for that death which it found (as is believed by some) in the weaker and weaker, all along, for that death which it found (as is believed by some) in the found (as is believed by some) in None, then, can cover themselves by circum- ficer of the detachment represents the em

much like gradual progress in emancipation; tain kingdoms, or the degradation of Eng-Second, the silence of the New Testa- God to reduce and epitomise, till both hear nent upon the subject.

en and earth shall be governed by a single

let, While it is alleged that Christ and word or law. To make laws of universal [To be concluded in our next.]

A Remarkable Narrative.

lence of the record, so far as words are concerned, to justify these actions. But it is the class of technical abolitionists, we might more probable than improbable, possibly have laid it aside, without reading against other sins; inasmuch as he has given der the patronage of several individuals whose course on the subject of slavery we have never regarded as either politic or

iples themselves, to be applied at have found it to contain one of the most reany time? It may be well, however, to sug- markable narratives that has ever fallen ungest here, that to have always referred to this der our eye; and though there are some sin alone before virtual slaves would, in days things in it which we regret, particularly the when all difficulties were wiped away in strong expressions against professing Chrisblood, only have been followed by dire evils. tians at the South, yet we see nothing to cast Christ did not believe in blood; perhaps, as even a shade of doubt over the authenticity both evils could not be avoided, he preferred of the narrative, even in respect to its mine the slavery to the blood. Abolitionists of est details. We should indeed have made the present day speak but little to slaves, and a single exception to this remark—that is, would say nothing at all, if the land in con- we should have doubted the impracticability sequence should flow with blood; but it need of such a book being produced by a poor not follow that they were not against slavery. assured that his efforts as a public speaker ual culture.

chief subject, would have required the exhibi- to which we are referring is destined to extion of some plan for a new social organi- ert a mighty influence in favor of the great zation. Nothing, surely, can be more cer- cause of Emancipation. We acknowledge tain than this, that there was not upon earth for ourselves, that we might have heard the any like a Christian government; and yet to system of slavery reasoned against abstractly, have instituted a Christian government no matter how ably, and no matter how long (which, by the very terms, is supposed to be and yet we could not have been so deeply in the mind or idea of Christ, though not impressed with it as an outrage against hu particularly advocated) would have required manity, as we have been by reading this some neglect of a higher matter, which then simple story. It is especially fitted to correct a too prevalent error that slavery in it When silence exists, it occurs, in some in- self is not deserving of any severe reprobastances, not so much from policy as from ne- tion—that it is only the abuses of the system

one age. The very brief ministry of Christ, and comparatively short one of his apostles, might have been fully occupied with expanding, proving, and sustaining, the way of sal- shining of the sun, that there are signs of the times which betoken a speedy and migh-Circumstances make the labors of holy men public opinion is evidently in favor of emanin one age different from what they are in cipation; and opposition can no more arrest another. If a man is commissioned to a it than it can arrest the motion of the plan

people to whom Christianity is an unheard-of ets. There is a spirit awake throughout all thing, it may be his work for years to ex-plain and prove the claims of Christianity; but if he is commissioned to a people acknowl- that we witness at the South is but the heav edging Christianity, his work may then be ing of the same spirit under different cirto make application of it. Suppose, then, it cumstances. It tells of a terrible conflict bebe said that Christ was silent upon slavery; tween selfishness and conscience, which will

of duty, or by suffering the slaves themselves 4th, It must be granted that Christ to become ministers of vengeance toward

For the Christian Reflector. Home Mission Society. OREGON EMIGRANTS.

We have already given notice of the de parture of Rev. Messrs. Fisher and Johnson for Oregon, and a statement of the estimate is regarded by some others as a restriction to distances between the different military posts now if we had found distinct precepts against their progress up to the beginning of June, slavery in the New Testament, some would when they had proceeded about 350 miles

from Fort Leavenworth. The missionaries, with their families and associates, were in fine spirits, and resolute During a portion of their progress, they wer is to forbid it for all times and nations; to accompanied by a detachment of United make men feel, that in doing any thing which States troops, who are visiting the military spired them with much confidence. An of

person in a family, and requires cessation turn home in the very moment of triump from travelling on the Sabbath, except in Surely there must be something wrong in cases of emergency. It provides for the ap- state of things like this. The app for four weeks. The captain appoints a sergeant of the guard and an engineer, mainall rules adopted by the Company. The neer directs the removal of obstructions from the road, and selects places for encampment. ference between disagreeing parties—they having the right of appeal from their decision to the Company. Persons having loose cattle must provide drivers in proportion to the number; and any breach of proper decorum during the time of public worship on the sion of the judicial committee.

I am thus far on my way to Oregon. I days for those who are behind. I suppose that not less than 800 or 1000 waggons will of the matter as a dispose that not less than 800 or 1000 waggons will of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints to indicate the second state of the matter as plaints as the second state of the second state o besides brother Fisher and myself, are with us. The rapid increase of population in Oregon shows that we have not turned our attwo wagons, four oxen and thirteen cows. Like some others, I work them all: a voke er cow is used as a relief to any that may require it. Some of the cows give milk, and I hope they will continue to do so through-

Brother Johnson and family have overtaken us at this place, and we shall move forward souls. We have 50 wagons and 666 head of cattle. 275 wagons have already passed this point before us, accompanied by about 1000 persons. It is uncertain how many have left Independence, Mo., but we have heard of one division which left that place with 500 wagons, and another whose number of wagons we did not learn.

In our company are thirty Baptist professors, and nineteen of other denomination We have also ascertained that last year an Elder Snelling, from the Platte country, em igrated to Oregon, with a small, organized

In another letter, brother Fisher says, The spirit of emigration is very prevalent, and it is judged that from 5,000 to 15,000 persons will cross the mountains this summer. I am more and more convinced of the importance of the enterprise, and desire to become more like our Divine Master in mind, and heart, and activity in his cause.'

Will our churches remember and pray for these devoted missionaries, their families and companions, when assembled for the monthly concert of prayer?

BENJAMIN M. HILL.

Our Foreign Missions.

could remain quiet after a victory; a larger riew opened to him, often causing anxiety that his funds were poured forth as water. Yet poor as were the first Christians, they suring further advantages.' The justness of were liberal to a degree seldom surpassed this remark in relation to the triumphs of We from our much give little. They from the field, none will doubt who have made their little gave much. Their 'deep poverty themselves familiar with military exploits. abounded unto the riches of their lib Every triumph imposes new responsibilities, and demands an increased measure of wisdom and energy. But there are other triumphs than those of the field, and this re-mark applies with equal appropriateness to them. In the infancy of Modern Missions, while few missionaries were abroad, and ture.' It was not therefore with them those few were engaged in preparatory la- matter to be considered whether they should bors, neither was any large measure of wis- go or not go. The command was positive dom judged necessary for the management of missionary affairs, nor did the churches from the obligation? With us, to stay is of missionary affairs, nor did the churches from the obligation? With us, to stay is feel that they were summoned to meet great exigencies. But it has pleased God to bring to go is the rule, to stay is the exception. The field to which he summoned the friends Wonder not that we accomplish so little. of missions has proved to be a field of signal They did not wait indolently conquests. In every quarter of the world the cross has triumphed. To what larger views them. If defeated at one point, instead of the church is invited! What wisdom is now returning to Jerusalem in despondency, and lemanded in her counsels! What comprehensive scope,—what energy in her exer-tions! To make a due use of present ad-er and perhaps more distant field. vantages, to make present advantages contrib-ute their utmost to the extension of Christ's had gone over the appointed territory. kingdom, calls for a measure of skill, of their piety was enterprising; the spirit of energy, of prayer, of self-denial, of which hitherto there have been no exhibitions.

Have we this spirit of obedience to the

And this, which is true of missions in gen-

pointment, by the Company, of a captain, a of Providence are always harmonious. lieutenant, an orderly sergeant and a judicial These opening fields abroad are only in pro-committee of five, all of whom hold office portion with the means of the churches to lieutenant superintends the care and driving immense multitudes of redeemed ones who of the cattle. The orderly sergeant keeps a re embraced in our churches,—and that the roll of the males subject to duty. The engievery exigency, and make each succeeding triumph in the cause the occasion of conuests still more glorious.

failures to meet adequately the increasing demands of the missionary cause, we cannot fail to mention—and we do it with thankful-Sabbath, is dealt with according to the deci- well encourage us and rejoice our hearts. There is good reason to hope that the pres-The letters from our missionary brethren contain very interesting statements of the numbers emigrating, their mode of travelling, subscribed, and if the patrons of the Board &c., but we can give only the following ex- in other quarters place themselves by the side of its patrons in New England in liberality, we may pour out our hearts in thanks-giving to God, over a paid debt. Nor is this the only favorable omen. It is but a have travelled faster than the emigrants gen-erally, in hope of overtaking brother Fisher the United States were painfully agitated on Indian Agency, about twenty-six miles be-yond, where the company will wait a few end of that agitation, none could foresee. cross the mountains; and if the number of souls accompanying them average but four or five, which is very probable, there will be several thousand persons in our company. South, strongly united by a common bond, have engaged in this work with great ardor; and our brethren at the North, laying aside expediency of the late action of the Board, have consecrated themselves with new vow to the cause of missions. In the minutes of the Hudson River Association, we find a resolution which we believe expresses per fectly the sentiments entertained by North pleasure to state such a conviction, and to quote from that resolution these words That irrespective of all unhappy differences that may prevail elsewhere or among our selves, this Association would pledge their to-morrow. Our company consists of 214 earnest co-operation, in raising the arrears heathen under their charge, AND IN CARRY ING THE WORK CONTINUOUSLY FORWARD. God grant that sentiments like these may

How the first Christians acted.

pervade and inspire the hearts of all ou

our missions be met, and American Baptist

world's conversion !- New York Recorder.

When the early disciples gave themselves Christ, they counted all things loss for him and his salvation; and the surrender was an honest whole-hearted transaction, never to be reconsidered, never to be regretted. Hence from the hour of the

they made little account of property. If i was confiscated by government, or destroyed by the mob, they 'took joyfully the spoiling of their goods,' assured that in heaven they had a better, an incorruptible inheritance When the cause required, how ready were they to lay all at the feet of the miss Generally they were poor. A rich Christian! why, such a thing was hardly known. However it may be now, it was then, 'easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.' And if, as an act of special sovereign-The Duke of Wellington, speaking of ty, a man of wealth was converted, he selwhat had been his feelings on gaining a bat- dom retained his riches for a long period; tle, remarked that success 'instantly imposed the duty of doing more, as no commander and suffering brotherhood, and such his so-Baptized covetousness was the product of

state of things altogether different. Wonder not that they accomplished so much. writing a book on the impracticability of

last command of the Lord Jesus? Let us And this, which is true of missions in gen's march apart.

's march apart.

's company in which the missionaries is called the 'New London Emigrating pany.' They have adopted a judicious itution. It recognizes every male of the form our mission stations! Several of agents, to obtain our scanty supply of mis
And this, which is true of missions in gennot evade the question, but answer it. Why,
then, is it necessary for so much to be said
and done, by the pulpit and the press, by
corresponding secretaries and travelling
aparts, to obtain our scanty supply of mistable state of missions in gennot evade the question, but answer it. Why,
doors, and keep it along as they go to the
said done, by the pulpit and the press, by
corresponding secretaries and travelling
aparts, to obtain our scanty supply of mis-

Baptists, at the rate of a shilling each, sus, is this thy church? Are these the peo-ple whom thou didst redeem by thy blood, and who, with the first throbbings of the new heart, have severally inquired, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' When Ko-Chetthing, the Karen convert, was in this country, dress a congregation in respect to their duty to send out and support more missionaries After a moment of downcast thoughtfulness he asked, with evident emotion, 'Has no was the reply, 'but we wish you to remin them of their duty.' 'O no,' said the Karen But while we feel depressed in view of our if they will not obey Jesus Christ, they will not obey me.' He in his simplicity considered the command of the Master as paramount and all-sufficient.

It has been often said that in the hearts of

our brethren there are fountains of benevo lence. Ice-bound, it is acknowledged they and prejudice; yet if but a Moses go to them the desert. Indeed! And had the primitive Christians such Horeb hearts, yielding nothing to the cause of God, nothing to the claims of a suffering, dying world, until smitten by foreign force? Was the missionary enterprise in their day, a crouching endicant, wandering among the churche soliciting, with a pauper's importunity, the shreds and parings of liberal incomes, and then proclaiming at every corner the name and residence of every donor of a half shekel, lest, forsooth, unless his reluctantly bestowed contribution should be loudly trumpeted, he might cease to care for the will of the Lord Jesus, and loose his interest in the salvation of a world, and the missionary treasury feel no more of the overflowings of his benevolence? Tell me, men, brethren and fathers. were such the Christians of the age of Barnabas, and Philemon, and Polycarp?

For the Christian Reflector

Webster gives several definitions to this little word. Among these are 'singular; extraordinary; strange; in appearance improper.' This gives a clue to Odd Fellowship. Its prominent advocates are men of Universalists and Unitarian ministers, with a sprinkling here and there of different sorts of lar that the professed followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who have once declared themselves to be separate from the world brethren. Then shall the growing claims of should voluntarily be found in such com pany. It is very 'extraordinary,' or would fulfil their part in the instrumentality of the be, if it were primitive times now. it is very 'strange' that Christians (?) will spend time and money in this way, when they can find no time for prayer-meetings, and are so penurious in religious matters. That such a 'fellowship,' made up of believers and unbelievers, is 'in appearance improper' on the part of professed believers, cannot admit of a question.

B.

Horse-Shed Class.

well acquainted with country life, and your readers are also, it is not necessary that I should describe horse-sheds to you and them, except to say, that they are very useful appendages to country meeting-houses. Out

this place, and get along very harmoniously, only one class, not choosing the question book which the school in general uses, retires to the horse-shed to hold what may be called a mutual instruction class. The members of it are males exclusively, of all ages, professors, and non-professors. They use no question book, but vary the subjects or topthis set of questions may be used:

' How does your corn grow, captain? The frost cut mine down masterly, the other

'Have your potatoes got up vet?' 'Think we shall have a good hay season this

'Shall you find grog for your hands in haying? I don't mean to do it, if the grass rots on the ground, fact !'

('Boys keep away from that horse, there.') Perhaps on some Sabbath following you will hear a kind of running conversation, instead of questions exact : all for instruction of course. For example: Bro. Beck says, I have run out from the Sabbath school day to join your class; it's so hot in the house that I can't stand it. Besides, I've been so busy the last week that I haven't my

'Mr. Becket,' says Capt. Dingley, 'we have Colman's—how long do you call it?'
'Why I should think,' says Bro. B., 'that

it is fifty-five or sixty feet long; and a smart one it will be, too. It will hold more than both of mine; and Colman will fill it this

'Do tell if he will!'

I give you only a sample, Messrs. Editors. They have an endless variety of topics. Sometimes they commence the lesson at

horses, oxen, cows, sheep, swine, men's wages, ministers, doctors, lawyers, sickness, fires, murders, accidents, railroads, taxes of hay, wood, corn, potatoes 'rye, wheat, broom-corn, war, Congress, Texas. and numerous other topics. (This beat

ves the hearts of men and controls the elem

non on this deeply interesting occasion was vered by Professor Woods, of Andover; the

Charge was given by Rev. Dr. Spring; and the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Dr. Worces-

ter. On the 19th of the same month the mission-aries, with their wives, sailed from Salem in the

. The young men have up for discussion the orses, the relative strength of men, speed of horses, the relative strength of men, the appearance of the young folks that stand around the door, or in the porch, the last party, the wages they get for work, training, &c., &c. The boys snap the whips in the carriages, and talk childish nonsense, en couraged of course, by the older youth whom we have already noticed.

This is the horse-shed class. If you like I can give you a description of a Porch nposed of females.

A LISTNER AND SUPERINTENDENT.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1845. TERMS--\$2 per year; \$2,50 if unpaid within 3 months

REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D. D.

The tide of years which has swent by since tion away and brought to its place another. True many who were active then are active still, but they are few compared with the living mass. All the professions and trades are filled, and for the es adieu, were unknown to the world; and most of those on whom he has for late years relied to supply the means for the prosecution of the great work to which he gave his life, are persons who never saw him, and who, from the earliest remem-brance, have only heard of him as a distinguished ary in a far distant land. Familiar, there name may be, and deep and univer sal as the interest may be in his return, few probably, can answer with readiness the simples inquiries respecting his early history. The curi of multitudes must now be awakened to how long he has been absent, who with nessed his departure, who accompanied him across the ocean, and what were the prin eircumstances under which he commence career that has been so long continued and so blessed. We propose, therefore, to give to the public, at this juncture, a brief out-line of the facts alluded to, hoping not only to fratify a laudable curiosity, but also to contribute to the diffusion of a missionary spirit.

Dr. Judson was born at Malden, a town fly

Dr. Judson's sec

anded the pilgrim fathers.

DOES IT PLEASE CHRIST?

[We doubt not the author of the following inquir

mind that it would please Christ better to see

ries, the most self-denying of all beings on earth.

to see Bro. Wade and other missionaries set their tables with plates and cups of silver, and carry a

stretching forth their hands to them inploringly

for the bread of life, but are denied because the

ensure their labors to the work of reform?

Would it please Christ or the mission

miles north from Boston, August 9th, 1788. He is now entering upon his 58th year, and thirty-three years of his life have been passed in Southern Asia. He left America, in February, 1812, at the age of 23. When he left, his parents were both living, and resided at Plymouth, Mass., his father being pastor of a Congregational church in that town.
From his early childhood he was trained to study, and at an early period was fitted, under teache in Plymouth, for admission to college. He grad uated at Brown University in the class of 1807. He was not pious at this time, but indulged in deistical sentiments. He soon commenced a tou of the United States, which he had not prosecu far before some providential occurrences led him to serious reflection. The question of the divine aticity of the Scriptures agitated him deeply, and his convictions were finally such that he could no longer continue his journey, but returne to his father's house for the express purpose of examining thoroughly the foundation of the Christian religion. The result of his investigation was the firm belief that the Scriptures are of divine origin, and that he must be subject to the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit in order to be prepared for heaven. It was about this time that the Theological Seminary at Andover wa established, and so much interested had Judso become in theological subjects, that he made ap-plication for admission at the Seminary, frankly stating to the professors his want of one of the prescribed qualifications. He had no evidence of piety-no hope in Christ. He was admitted, not fore he was 'brought out of darkness into God's narvellous light.' He immediately decided on stian ministry as his future prof During his last year at Andover, he read a very interesting book, which gave a new direction to all his thoughts and plans. It was Buchanan's 'Star in the East.' That American Christians ought to make some attempt to secure the perish ing millions of the East became his settled con m-his master feeling. He pondered over the subject until he could rest no longer. He wrote to his most judicious friends and to distinters, but every reply was disraging. Finally he wrote to the Directors of nary Society, explaining his views and requesting information on the subject of missions. They promptly answered him, kindly invited him to visit England, and promised to assist him in obtaining all the information he de sired. On the subject of this letter he conferred with his fellow students, Nott, Newell, and Hall, and these three finally resolved with him to leave open the door, and give themselves to the arduou of teaching Christ's religion to the idolates of the East.

No missionary society was then in existence in this country. Mr. Judson and his colleagues decided to appeal on the subject so dear to their hearts to the Massachusetts Association of Congregational ministers, which met at Bradford, in Ju 1810. A paper was accordingly drawn up by Jud-son, in which their views and feelings were briefly stated, and the opinion and advice of the Associ solicited. The paper was re port, favored the wishes of the young men, and submitted the outlines of a plan for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Such a Board was finally appointed but they could do nothing for a consider riod, as they had not matured their plans and had no funds with which to go forward. Mr. therefore, accepted the invitation he had some London in January, 1811. Three weeks afte sailing, the vessel was captured by a French pri vateer, and he was detained several weeks as , and for a time in a prison at Bayon By the aid of an American gentleman he ul ly, though with great difficulty, obtained pass ports from the Emperor, and proceeded to Engsiety agreed to support Mr. J. and ionaries, if the America ould not be able to do it. After his re turn to America, the new American Board held meeting at Worcester, and to this Mr. I. made a direct application for an appointment. The Board received it kindly, and resolved to establish a mission in Burmsh. Still they besistated much for want of fonds. How wide the contrast between their proceedings then, and their prese

The encouragment which the Board received from the churches was greater than they expect-ed, and soon a number of young man, with their wives, were committed to the sove-reign morey and providential care of Him who

or life. But I greatly question whether Christ of nature. Mr. Judeon was ordained as unissionary in the Tabernacle church, in Salem, on the 6th of February, 1812. At the same time and place were ordained Samuel Newell, Samuel things and secure his applications. Nott, Jr., Gordon Hall, and Luther Rice. The day.

TO NEW ENGLAND BAPTISTS .- OUR PUBLI-CATION SOCIETY .- NO. II.

We ask to be heard, by our brethren in Net England, in behalf of our Publication Society, be-longing as it does to the denomination at large, aries, with their wives, sailed from Salem in the brig Caravan, Capt. Heard. They landed at Calcutta on the 18th of June, where they were met and welcomed to India by the venerable Dr. Carey. He invited them to Serampore, fifteen miles up the river, and thither they immediately went. Here they were introduced to Messrs.

Marshman and Ward. And it was here that Mr. to have the merits of the Society, occurrence with the cause our present pleasing prospects of accomplishing great good are known by few, —because we intend to apply for aid, and we wish to have the merits of the Society understood as a practicable before application is made. and Mrs. Judson, and Mr. Rice disclosed to Dr. far as practicable before application is made.

Carey the change of views to which their investi-

gations had brought them on the voyage, relative other sister organizations. The American Sunto the ordinance of baptism. They were baptized day School Union and American Tract Society have done and are doing a great and good work it was here, too, and only ten days of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the contro at Calcutta, Sept. oth, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Ward. have done and are doing a great and good in supplying the nation with an ever rival, that they received an order from government immediately to leave the country and return to America. But, although shut out from Burwould not diminish aught of the meed of nah, a special providence directed them to confidence and support due these noble institutions. Nor do we love them the less because Rangoon. They arrived at Madras, which is situated about one thousand miles south-west from Calcutta, in June, 1813, and thence crossed the bay to Rangoon. Mr. J. resided here nearly thirteen years. From this place he removed to fields, and leaves an immense work to us. And Amherst. His entire history, however, we did whilst we can circulate all their works, and do not purpose, in this connection, to give; we will send out by our colporteurs their best books, they not therefore trace it farther, except to give the following particulars, which may be necessary to works explaining and enforcing the whole truth complete the sketch.

Dr. Judson's first marriage connection was the doctrines of sovereign grace, and the perse-Dr. Judson's first marriage connection was with Miss Ann Hazeltino, at Bradford, Ma., Feb. 5th, 1812, the day previous to his ordination, and just two weeks previous to their embarcation for India. Her history is before the world, an imperionable record of exalted virtues, and heroic deeds.

See The Control of the Contr isnance record or scatted virtues, and nervice occurs. Saptist books; and if he happen to be a Sabe died at Amberst, October-24th, 1826. Several of her surviving relatives still live in Bradford, that district, where the hundreds of inhabitants will ond-marriage was with the widow on be numbered by thousands, and collect towas Sarah B. Hall. The marriage took place at to preach to them, encourage them, call a council, Tavoy in April, 1834. When she left this country, the wife of Mr. Boardman, in 1825, her relatives resided in Salem. They are now living at Skeneatales, N. Y.—Dr. Judson's venerable meeting-house, and how to build; show them that father, who became a Baptist after the change in if they start now, act liberally, raise their standhis son's sentiments led him to examine the sub- ard, and spike their flag at mast-head, with the his son's sentiments led nim to examine the subject, died at Plymouth, Nov. 21st, 1826. His only tide of population flowing in, and heaven's prom-surviving relative is a sister, Miss Abigail B. ised blessing, they will soon be able themselves Judson, who still resides near the rock on which to enjoy, and to bequeath to their posterity the im fathers.

fatigably engaged in preparing a and efficient Baptist church and ministry.

Dr. J. is indefatigably engaged in preparing a dictionary of the Burman and English languages; Nor do we complain of this. It is as it should having sometime since completed a translation of the Holy Scriptures. To these important works limits, and as heretofore they can do immense to leave them unfinished for the purpose of visiting America, and now, compelled as he is to come on account of Mrs. J.'s illness, he has re-

solved to continue the labor on the voyage, and open to us as a denomination? Let it be remem-while remaining here. His great desire is to be bered that four millions of the inhabitants of this while remaining here. His great desire is to be detected that four millions of the inhabitants of this able to say, when his Master calls him, 'I have nation are partial to Baptist principles; that a finished my work.' The churches of our country larger number is accessible by us than by any ought not, we believe, to require of him the toil other denomination in the land; that the nine mil and excitement of travel and public speaking, lions of inhabitants now in the vast valley of the when he shall arrive; but cheerfully to allow him West, will, with the usual rate of increase, in ten when he shall arrive; but cheertuily to allow him West, with, with the usual rate of increase, in ten all the freedom and quiet which he may need for years swell to about eighteen millions; and it is his health or for the accomplishment of his great and favorite object. Still, who of us does not hope to see his face, and extend to him the hand pork, but will furnish a majority of our rulers, nope to see his face, and extend to him the hand pors, out will furnish a majority of our rulers, of welcome and affection? May the Lord spare, his life, restore his companion, give them a successful voyage, and crown their visit with distintuines of this mighty nation. And if New England can long maintain her present position as the head of the nation, to do its thinking, the great Valley will soon be in fact its heart, to give tone

to the entire body of the nation.

We ask the attention of our brethren in New
England also to the fact, that one fourth of the [We sak the attention of our brethren in New and hints proposes them in a spirit of kindoses; it is certainly with a tender regard to the feelings of all that we admit their publication. We do seriously think these are matters descripted from the three transmers descripted from the three transmers descripted from the top the question ally have missipplied, in some cases, the means with which God has enabled them to be generous and useful. We hope the question at the head of this article will be always proposed.]

We sak the attention of our brethren in New England also to the fact, that one fourth of the vangelical Christians in the Valley are Baptists; and though scattered over an immense territory, are surrounded by a rapidly growing population, many of whom are friendly to our denomination, and ready to be taught by our ministers, and to always proposed.] efficient Baptist churches now exist where only a Does it please Christ, to see his disciples in this land lavish out their millions to gratify the list and pride of ungodly children, while almost every missionary enterprise is crippled and groaning for want of that surplus, which is consumed our society. Who, we ask again, shall enter and

only in promoting vice and prodigality?

Every dollar that is withheld from God's cause, Our Home Mission Society is doing a glor for unholy purposes, will be cankered and prove a ous work. But no one who knows the number curse in due time. Does it please Christ, to listen to the incessant cry of poverty, or inability, from disciples who are spending more in six months for tobacco and other useless and injurious articles, than they contribute in a year for the world's salvation? While Jeans listens on the one hand, to the wail rising churches, in prominent fields, where a set While Jesus insteas on the one hand, to the wail rising churches, in prominent new section of despair, that comes on every wind of heaven, from the perishing millions of all lands, at the type of the perishing millions of all lands, at the same time the wail of poverty is poured into his ears by nearly a million Baptists, who are enriched and procure books, and thus secure in the same in all things, but the benevolence of the gospon.

Where is one of a thousand that takes a meal, or pipe of tobacco less, to furnish a morsel of heavening of tobacco less, to furnish a morsel of heavening of tobacco less, to furnish a morsel of heavening of tobacco less, to furnish a morsel of heavening of the living nersing of the living nersing in their missionaries are encouraged to carry and circumstances. in all things, but the benevolence of the gospel. | way the minister and colporteur, and unite the Does it please Christ, to see his devoted mis- late books and tracts, and are thus aided in their sionaries separated from all earthly resources, usefulness, and supported by the influence of our one untold, and at the same time, works, the grants we make, or the commission we

to see enlightened Christians, as a mere token of give them, or their sales. But with all the efficiency and pleasing suctets and gold levers?

The recipients are invariably objects of public avor, and need not such donations, even if they silver cups, and plates, and pitchers, fruit bas- cess of that most worthy in favor, and need not such donations, even if they good, devoted Baptist minister, though not pos were articles of real utility; and certainly as gold sessed of high literary attainments, who can and silver are useless in those forms, it strikes my preach and do all the work of a pio ary, and sell books all the while besides, on their value bestowed in removing missionary debts, or in feeding and clothing God's missiona- acceptable and highly useful. The men of acceptable and highly useful. The men can b

CORRESPONDENCE FROM 'MALLAH'

word to theological students—Baltimore Baptist The Sabbath at the South—A hint to planters—No erners break the Sabbath at the South.

Board are in debt forty thousand dollars?

Is it not possible for churches to express strong Do theological students know how co they fix their characters while they are in the In-stitution? If they did I think they would not defe regard to a pastor by other means just as well, as by presenting him with costly, useless gifts, the price of which, would well support a hard laboring correcting certain acknowledged defects till they ed in life. Almost every one is co brother in a western field a half year.

Do reformed gamblers and inebriates actually scious that his habits in some respects are not what he wishes them to be, but he finds his time to be the property of t ensure their labors to the work of reform?

As a Baptist minister, I should think I was school, that he flatters himself that after he has pleasing Christ more in presenting a poor disciple sinshed his course there, a 'more convenient sea-or an anxious sinner with a Testament, the value or an anxious sinner with a Testament, the value
of sixpence, than in bearing a gold watch to the
reformed gambler.

Observation teaches me a different lesson. The reformed gambler.

The man who has devoted his whole life to formation of character goes on rapidly through the profligate and vile, and in relieving the poor, the destinate, and suffering,—this man is not the destinate, and suffering,—this man is not the the destitute, and suffering,—this man is not the draw the picture of the future clergyman with favored one, even though he may have earned almost the exactness of a dagguerrectype. Is he favored one, even though he may have earned much, and become poor in making others rich. None think of giving him a cup, or publishing his deeds. But another man has lived a life of infamy perhaps, and is richly paid for breaking good account, he will be a faithful, indefatigable of his ains. So that in this world men are not regarded according to the true value their lives have been to the cause of God and humanity.

Faithful pasters and true reformers are worthy to receive the estorm of all, and an ample support

did a great deal of pastoral labor, as the church was without a pastor,—labor equal to what is done by country pastors generally, and yet he did not interfere with his studies, nor his private duties. Years after I knew him at the Institution, I visited him. He was the pastor of a small church which he was gathering, 'warking like a beaver,' and gradually adding to his church and congregation. In every respect he was the student of former reason. Only spoon was a North state of the church and style,—respectively. In every respect he was the student of former personal former a large brick meeting-house, and finished a vestry our government. *Memory, a poem by J. C. W which has not its superior, in any respect, north Powell, Md., was chaste, pathetic, beautifu which has not its superior, in any respect, north Powell, Md., was chaste, pathetic, beautiful of the Potomac. I heard him preach in his vestry Many references were made to the pleasantm of the Potomac. I heard him presents a last winter, when he was supported on his right of past associations, now to be broken, pernaps by President Bacon, and on his left by the venerable Dr. Chapin. He infused into his discourse a twarmth and earnestness of manner, and an honesty and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more care and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose, that left a far more cety and sincerity of purpose in the sincerity of the present of his children. dience, than the crowd-gathering Stockton could dience, than the crowd-gathering Stockton could dience, than the crowd-gathering Stockton could father bereaved of his children.

The address entitled **Our Country,** by L. H. and full, flowing periods.

its head; a suit at law decided in favor of the garded as an evil of great magnitude by seaker party; those who retained the meeting-house submitted to the decision of the court, and Constitution; but since that time the evil princ met the others in conference, the result of which was, the election of Mr. Hill to the pastorate. The decision of the court was that all r the church have a right to vote, men, women, and children; and this is 'the distinguishing doctrine of the Baptists,' which 'Mr. Hill, and the church ' have preserved, this the encroachment which the 'male party' attempted to make on 'church in-dependence.' It is to be hoped that the ladies will rally around Mr. H. and give him a larger The attention of the people of this country has

for more than a year been turned to the observ-ance of the Sabbath, and though the main efforts in the way of lectures have been made at the North and East, yet the people at the South have been moving in this matter, and that, too, without any concert with their porthern friends. While I was at New Orleans, last summer, traders who was at New Orleans, last summer, traders who had kept their stores open on Sunday, agreed, to The writer of this article recently listened to an eloquent lecture, delivered by the secretary of business on that day. A great deal of trading the Foreign Evangelical Society, before an inis done in that city on the Sabbath by those who are employed on the other days of the week; and of New England, upon the origin and history of we learn that all the merchants of that place, with | Catholic Church, according to the representa

We at the North are in the habit of speaking in the severest terms of southerners as being sin pers shove all others in violating the Sabbath. which the customs of N. England society throw around them. I heard a northern man say that he had attended the bull-fights at Algiers (opposite New Orleans), on Sunday; and it is a no ous fact that Sunday operas and theatres at New Orleans are well patronized by northern visitors.

July, 1845. MALLAH.

UNION COLLEGE.

ite existence. After these exercises, the faculty, graduates and guests, numbering one thousand or more, sat down to a dinner got up in magnificent the uncorrupted church of Christ. They derived very unfavorable.

Jnion, seated under the sheltering wings of this heathen spacious pavilion, and contemplating the past history of the institution; how forcibly I was remaindered of men.' The cause of our Ped minded of the words of the prophet: 'Enlarge Baptist heathen must indeed be weak, when such the place of thy teat, and let them stretch forth
the curtains of thy habitations; spare not, lengthport it. The origin and history of the Walden en thy cords and strengthen thy stakes.'

dress, by Hon. Mr. Campbell, mer any glaring faults, or remarkable excellences. It serve the name of heathens. A forth a moderate degree of applause. He noticed in this 'good old cause,' whilst the man, who laid the foundation upon which these principles have reared so lofty and so glorious a superstructure in this country, was passed by in silence! How this country, was passed by in silence! How long shall the darkness of religious prejudice and bigotry prevent posterity from beholding in the light of truth, the true character and principles of Roger Williams! How long prevent them from

The next day, at 11 o'clock, the addresses of the Pgho Karens, and he says to his brethren

trum at a cattle show, and expatiate on the best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine.

I have in my mind the case of a student, who relaxation of features, and shaking of sides was superintendent of a Sabbath achool, and who did a great deal of pastoral labor, as the church approached the close became increasingly inter-

I think the letter of your correspondent 'D.', in presented our country in two aspects,—the pros the Reflector of the 19th ult, leaves a wrong m-pression in regard to the position of a part of the Sharp St. church in Baltimore—some of the very Gov. Wright, A. C. Flag, J. Van Buren, A. C. pression in regard to the position of a part or mag. Sharp St. church in Baltimore—some of the very best Baptists, in every sense of the term, that can be found in that city. They honestly thought that party of this State. He deprecated the idea of annexing Texas to the United States for the observed that the control of the states and the states for the observed that the states of the states and the states for the observed that the states are stated in the states are stated to the states for the observed that the states are stated to the states for the observed that the states are stated to the stated t the election of church officers should be made by a majority of the male members, and furthermore believed that the parallan circumstances of the case demanded an adherence to that principle. The female party withdrew, with Rev. Mr. Hill, at Gov. Hammond, and insisted that slavery was re ject of extending and perpetuating slavery! He referred in a most sarcastic manner to the words ples of the system, had grown with our grow and strengthened with our strength. There much hissing, and thunders of applause, party contending for the mastery; the applauding party finally prevailed. Meanwhile there stood the speaker in all the majesty of a man of God and truth, unmoved and firm amid the commotion he had produced, like some tall rock on the shore, resisting the ocean's waves and dashing them to to grow and strengthen for seventy years longer, stone " of all that remains of one republican institution; and then may we say, farewell our co try-shorn of thy glory, farewell for ever.

ARE THE BAPTISTS HEATHENS The writer of this article recently listened to

the waldenses. He had personally visited this that is the day which the slaves have to themselves to trade away the poultry and provisions they raise on their own account. We have just received intelligence from Clinton, La. from which the commandation of the walleys of Piedstein on their own account. We have just received intelligence from Clinton, La. from which the commandation of the walleys of the week; and the walleys and history of the walleys of Piedstein on their own lips. They did not, as he maintained, separate themselves from the Roman we learn that all the merchants of that place, with a single exception, have pledged themselves not to trade on the Sabbath, under the penalty of \$50 for front door trading, and \$100 for back door trading. And they formed themselves into a committee of vigilance, to ferret out and bring to justice any one selling goods of any description on the Sabbath. If the planters of the South will give all their slaves a part of Saturday for a market day, as they of Santa Cruz do, they would the officers of the werehalts most effects. on the Sabbath. If the planters of the South will give all their slaves a part of Saturday for a market day, as they of Santa Cruz do, they would second the efforts of the merchants most effectuative church. At a subsequent period, the followers of Peter Waldo took shelter from Papal period took shelter from drops they were mingled into one. Since that time, they have been called, on this side the Alps, Waldenses from Peter Waldo, but the ancient name of Vallenses is still given them on the east ward in this thing than northerners, when they of the Alps. As the Waldenses are thus to be sidered the uncorrupted descendants of the primitive church, the lecturer represented it as a atter of deep interest to know what is their relitime of the reformation, that the doctrines of the reformers agreed substantially with theirs. The lecturer questioned them particularly in relation to certain points of belief and practice. 'Have ministers are bishops,' was the answer. Here scendants of the primitive churches, what some SEMI-CENTENNIAL JUBILEE AND COMMENCEMENT. would term 'a church without a bishop.' Again On the 22d inst. addresses were delivered by Joseph Sweetman, graduate of 1797, and Dr. Potter, of 1818. These I did not hear. The address by Dr. P. was regarded by those who did hear it, as a finished literary composition,—a brief hisheathens, those who do not baptize their chil-

style, under a large pavilion, spread out for the their doctrines and practices directly from the style, under a large pavinos, spread occasion in the rear of the college edifices.

Here addresses, accompanied by music, vocal and instrumental, were delivered by Hon. J. C. lecturer, was that of innovators upon primitive Spencer, Bishop Doane, Dr. Wainwright, and Dr. practice. If this be our true character, certainly Nott, the venerable president of the institution, who has filled this responsible station for more than forty years, never faltering in a course of children of our denomination, and have a univerthan forty years, never lattering in a course of chalden of our denomination, and nave a university of the merit of these addresses I cannot speak, as the day was windy and my position for hearing infants, but we suppose the former.) If, on the contrary, the representations of the reverence gentleman be incorrect, and he is spreading be-How impressive this scene! How full of in-truction! While looking over this vast number of graduates, assembled from various parts of the githen thy stakes.'

ses, as every student of history knows, is involved in much obscurity. And we think it ill becomes dress, by Hon. Mr. Campbell, member elect to an ealightened Christian minister of this age to the next Congress, from the city of New York. The speaker's apparent design, was, to trace the progress of civil and religious freedom from the brace. Whatever the Waldensos may think, we days of Algernon Sydney down to the present time. This performance was not characterized by and Halls, our Baldwins and Goings, hardly dewas listened to with little or no interest, until the speaker expressed a wish that 'slavery, which we all regard as a blight upon the master, and a curse to the slave, might cease to exist; this drew and healthenish, a practice, which rests upon a A 'heathenized PRDO-BAPTIST.

'SELF-DENIAL MONEY.'-'A disciple' in Ver The next day, at 11 o'clock, the addresses of the producting classes commenced. Some of these did not evince high literary attainment; presenting merely the germ of future improvement and usefulness. Some fifteen or sixteen addresses, set down in the order of exercises, were omitted. A. satirical poem, by W. C. Mosher, Canandagus, N. Y., very well written, and tolerably well spoken, money, could support fifty native preachers in

India, for there are more than 100 who could pay as much as 'a disciple.' Has not Christ some disciples in other States, who have heard Him saying: 'If any man will come after me let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The neighborhood of Ft. Snelling, Iowa Ter., has been the scene of a most exciting incident recently, which is well described by a correspond-ent of the Cincinnatti Atlas. The affair may visited the spot last summer, and am acquainted wish the localities, as well as some of the actors.

Ft. Snelling is situated at the angle made by the junction of the St. Peters with the Mississippi, on a high and almost perpendicular bluff, 100 feet above the river. The Stoux occupy the land on the west side of the Mississippi, and the Chippewas on the east, and till within two years an endless war existed between them. In Aug., 1843, a troaty of peace was made between them, in one who escaped, hastened to the forest and raised to it as possible. Don't let this be negle the war-whoop, which was answered by hundreds of infuriated savages, who ran together with arms in their hands, breathing slaughter. No one unacquainted with savage life, or the appearance of these half naked Indians, filled to bursting with revenge, can have an idea of the excitement of such a moment. Nothing but the cool and determined conduct of Capt. Bacchus, prevented the fifet we cents on each member. Churches who ' The mother of the deceased, with her blanket

sun. Both parties had been obliged to leave their arms behind them, though every one had his knife. It was fearful to hear them whetting their knives upon whet stones which they carried, and looking so savagely upon their enemies.

After they were all seated, the officers and interpreters took their stand in the centre, while our party occupied benches prepared for us immediately behind the Chippewas. In a short time the Sioux chief advanced, with his orator, Bad Hale, and the father of the deceased Indian, and burst forth in the most vehement manner, tone, and gesture, until the perspiration ran in streams from his face and buck, and he became too hoarse to say more. He was replied to by the Chippewachtef, Holo in the Day, in tones of sivery mildness; the language of the Chippewas being much chief, Hole in the Day, in tones of silvery mild-ness; the language of the Chippewas being much more numerical and dignified than that of the Sioux. During the speech of each orator, the approbation of their tribe was evinced by a simultaneous 'ugh!' The affair was finally settled by an agree-ment that the Sioux should hold two Chippews ment that the Sioux should hold two Chippowa warriors as hoateges, until the real murderers could be found and arrested. Two splendid looking fellows gave themselves up voluntarily as hoateges, and allowed themselves to be shut up in prison, upon which the belligerent parties peaceably retired.

The violence of manner displayed by these Indian orators is often ludricrous, as it does not at all comport with the character of the sentiments uttered. I have seen the same violence of gesture used in asking for beef, that accompanied a request not to be driven from their land. July 26, 1845.

New Campshire Department.

ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The annual meetings of the Associations in th

State will be held as follows: Newport, on the 4th Wednesday in August. Dublin, 1st Wednesday in Sept., at E. Washington Meredith, 2d Wednesday in do., at Lyme.

Milford, 4th Wednesday in do., at Goffatown.
Portsmouth, 1st Wednesday in Oct., at Newtown
White Mountain, 3d Wednesday in do., Stratford It is very desirable that the letters from the bath schools. We have not had a perfect report of our schools in the State for several years, ow-

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

It would seem that no Christian, after all that have a word more said to insure the prompt payns at this session of the Association.

careful perusal.

for the year. Of the condition and wants of ou for the year. Of the condition and wants of our domestic, home and foreign missionary opera-tions, we cannot plead ignorance; and of their pressing need of funds to sustain them in their la-bors of love, we have often been told. Measures have been taken by our State Convention that a contributed in any one year before. For this pur-pose, I have been employed for five months past to visit the churches to obtain subscriptions and pledges. Something too has been done for this object by other brethren in the vicinity where object by other brethren in the vicinity where they live. And while a considerable amount has been pledged, only a mere trifle of these pledges have been collected. The subscription papers have been left in trust with the pastors and brethren in the churches where I have gone. And efficient, timely and persevering efforts on the a treaty of peace was made between them, in subscriptions. One particular object of this article is to urge the pastors and others to take some surrendered. On the 22d ult, as two Sioux were efficient measures to see that all the pledges riding on horseback, they were fired on by three among their people are redeemed—that not a shilling may be lacking, and as much more added he war-whoop, which was answered by hundreds of the time has come for the meeting of the Associ-

whom were encamped at the Falls of St. Anthory, seven miles above, and exterminating them. He and Col. Bruce, the Indian agent, pacified them tand persuaded them to hold a talk with the Chippewas next day. The correspondent of the Christian Atlas, who was an eye-witness, describes the scene as follows: giving. To those who have got a heart so large as to think this sum too small, I would say, hit the scene as follows:

'The mother of the deceased, with her blanket about her loins, and the upper part of the body gashed with fresh wounds made by her own hands, and the blood gushing freely from them, was on her knees at the head of her son, howing and talking to him in her own tongue. The father, wife and sisters were also bending over the corpse, and wailing most piteously; the rest of the tribe were wringing and twisting their bodies into all kinds of shapes, jumping and yelling most hideously. Suddenly the father, a fine, henevo-leat looking Indian, advanced toward the commanding officers, and said, through the interpreter, that 'the whites were called upon to avenge the murder of his son; the blood of the Chippewas dogs must be spilled—that the hands of the Sioux were so tied that they could do nothing without their consent; that he had much more to say, but felt so bad that his face wanted to cry, and he must wait; and immediately returned to howling again as before. At this moment a very large and muscular Indian rode violently up, stopped suddenly, spoke most vehamently and with much gesture for a few moments, then threw himself upon the ground with violence upon his face, yelling more terrifically than any of the rest. This scene was kept up until sunset. Meantime Capt. Bacchus sent a detachment to the Falls, where the Chippewas were encamped, and conducted them sately, in boats, to the fort, and directed a council to be held between the chiefs of the tribes, under the protection of the fort. At the appointed hour, the warriors met, under guard of the soldiers from the garrison, and were all seated upon the ground, the Sioux each holding a green bough to shelter his eyes from the sun. Both parties had been obliged to leave their arms behind them, though every one had his knife. It was fearful to hear them whetting their knives and was the sun and sisters, the object you wish to partie the daughter of the soldiers from the garrison, and were all seated upon the ground, the Sioux each holding a green members of Baptist churches in New Hampshire \$5000 cannot be raised to sustain our beneyolent have the ability to do it. We ought to do it-we MUST do it. Do it, and God will bless the gift and the giver. SAMU.
Meredith Village, July 29, 1845. SAMUEL COOKE

CORRESPONDENCE

DEAR BROTHER:-I embrace a leisure mo ment to fulfil my promise, and write you. After traversing through a region of country to which I was almost a stranger, the distance of a thousand miles, it was very gratifying on leaving Concord, to take a route familiar to me from almost every mile of which, rem scenes of my early days. I had resided in Hopkinton, Warner, and Sutton; and could easily recognize in almost every neighborhood on the stage route through those towns, the little hills and vales where I had sported in the buoyancy of youth. Roads, buildings, and occupants had changed, but the pastures of the country were the same, and recalled up an association of ideas both painful and pleasant. Leaving Sutton, we soon reached the beautiful heights of New London, where I was cordially received, both by old and ds, as one almost lost but found. Here I attended a covenant meeting with the church on Saturday, and spent the Sabbath very agreeably n trying to preach in the morning, afternoon and evening. The covenant meeting and communion ing from the presence of the Lord, and I can but hope that the dear people will, from the spirit that was manifested on those occasions, still hold on their way, and their hands grow stronger mly laboring to cultivate the graces of the spirit, may yet see good days with that people. They gave me a satisfactory expression of their kindness for which I shall give account hereafter.

From New London, I returned to Sutton, the place of my spiritual birth, to visit the re of the departed companion of my youth. But, alas! death had preceded me. An affectionate father and mother, had in my absence, been torn from that circle of friends, and left us all as mourners to go about the streets.'

passing a few days here with an inter-f kind feeling, and bidding them, probaas been said in relation to raising funds, need bly, a final farewell, I returned to Concord, where as you know, I spent the following Sabbath.

After spending a few days at C., of which I exe ger men add gior sch live Syn nal wer time in the tion with been have The their In the some

H der muss Bapt their New local to ar occur grad confe and I.L. and J Occap Baco can I

olence. But the plan of operation is such to-gether with a disposition to put off collecting con-Plymouth stage route to New Hampton. On this geties with a disposition to put off collecting con-tributions to the last moment, that very many churches find themselves unprepared to report dumb beasts than I ever saw before in the same and pay over the amount of their annual contriber, and of but middling size, with a load that We fear this may be the case this year, but the driver himself called sixty hundred, were we lear this may be the case this year, but hope otherwise. Our plan is simple and can be hope otherwise. Our plan is simple and can be carried out, if it only be attended to. But if it be regard to the weight of their load, or the extreme neglected, the object will not be secured. Will the paster and members of each church suffer us to inquire most respectfully, Will you see that passengers, who walked on ascending the hills. At New Hampton, I was kindly recei your church collect and pay over to your Association a sum not less than an amont equal to fifty—
In behalf of the cause of Christian benevolence, we make this inquiry—in behalf of the destitute at home and the perishing millions abroad, we press the inquiry, will you make the necessary effort? Brethren, can we do less than this, and discharge our obligations to our fellow-men, and to the Lord Jesus Christ who has redeemed us with his own precious blood? Let us act in view of the solemnities of the judgment and the retriof the solemnities of the judgment and the retributions of eternity; and act now—there is no time
of lose.

We have been favored with the following address to the churches; we hope it will receive a

twin is bent, the tree's inclined.

From what I could learn, the internal affairs of TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN NEW HAMP.

TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN NEW HAMP.

WHEE.

DEAR BRETHRES,—We are approaching near to the time of the annual meetings of our Associations. At these meetings, we have been in the ations. At these meetings, we have been in the habit of presenting, by our delegates, our contributions to sessain the various objects of Christian enterprise; and with many members of the churches this is the only contribution they make to take charge of our Western seminary, and some young men from the Theological depart-ment, to return with me and actile with our west-ern churches, I proceeded to East Sanbornton, in where I spent the Sabbath with brother Cleaves where I spent the Sabbath with brother Cleaves and his people very agreeably, trying to preach, though with a bad cold, morning afternoon and evening. Here I was kindly received again as one almost lost, but found. I was also very agreeably disappointed to find so many young people who, during my absence, had not only grown from childhood to manhood, but had given grown from childhood to manhood, but had given evidence of being born again and of 'growing in grace and in the knowledge of Christ.' This secluded and delightful place was rendered doubly dear to me by its being a place to which I had once 'come apart to rest awhile,' after being worn down by my labors at Concerd, and other places; and by the kindness of its inhabitants, places; and by the kindness of its inhabitants, during a residence with them of seven years, together with the blessing of God which there attended my poor labors. While visiting here from house to house, I found some had gone to their long home, and others were but a little behind them; but the words of the prophet came sweetly to my recollection. Instead of the fathers shall be the children. I was pleased to find that God when the children. I was pleased to find that God when with them without a peater, and that they had not left them without a paster, and that they were now sharing the labors of a good man, whose services I sincerely hope will be attended with a rich blessing. It was with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure, I once more parted with this dear people, and probably for the last but fear I cannot for want of time. ent I shall write again, still remaine Lord. WM. TAYLOR. ing yours in the Lord.

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THE MILITIA.—There appears to be a strong conviction on the part of very many of the citizens of New Hampshire, that the annual musters are of no particular benefit—are a needless expense, and the occasion of drunkenness, gam-bling, &c. The editor of the Belknap Gazette, who was a member of the Senate, save:-

who was a member of the Senate, says:—

From what observation we have been able to make, we are satisfied that the present militia system cannot be sustained. Public opinion is against it—regimental musters are a useless appendage—they are an incumbrance—an excressence upon the system, which must be lopped off, or the whole system goes down together. There is a general uneasiness in the public mind—a sentiment deeply rooted, that regimental musters are useless—some say worse than useless. And who can show to the contrary? Who can point out any advantage that has arisen from a regimental muster for the last ten years?

And let us not be misunderstood. It is a reform in the militis that we shall advocate, and not its destruction—it is to sues the militia that we would abodish musters. A well-regulated militia is our only reliance. Let the system be perfected—let it be maintained at any and every cost. We will go as far as the farthest in improving the militia; and our first step would be to lop off this useless and burdensome appendage. Let the organization be complete and perfect—let the men be armed—let them be inspected—let the officers be instructed; but the useless rub-a-dub of a regimental muster does not effect either of these objects—it does not effect any useful purpose that we can discover.

AN EXAMPLE.—We wish to apprize the members of our churches, that our brethren in other States appear to be actuated by a spirit of increasing liberality. Such was the expression o the Baptists in Maine, and Connecticut, and Ohio at their late State Conventions; and the same may be said of several associations and churches in New York; the same is also true of individuals scribed their thousand dollars each, for foreign to duty. We wish here to present an example, from the N. Y. Baptist Register:---

who was often sick, had subscribed five dollars for the State Convention, and ten dollars toward the liquidation of the debt of our Foreign Mission Board. Let me add another fact to this, that all the members of our churches who are inquiring. 'How can the Board be sustained?' may learn the way to do it.

way to do it.

A young man (a journeyman mechanic), whose wages I am told amount to only three dollars per wages I am told amount to only three dollars per week, gave his pastor, some three or four weeks since, a five dollar bill, to be applied by him, in such proportions as he deemed best, in aid of the funds of the State Convention, and of the Foreign Mission Board. This sum was equally divided between the two objects. Last Sabbath that same young man brought his pastor four dollars more, to be applied toward the liquidation of the \$40,000 debt—since which his pastor has learned that he had the same day given two dollars to aid the Sabbath School Missionary Society in supporting their Karen teacher. The same individual pays some six or eight dollars per year, we are told, to sustain the cause at home.

WANT OF PREACHERS.—The Methodist Conference of Maine are unable to supply many places with preachers. Our brother of Zion's Advocate says: 'Our impression is that such a want jet at present in our own denomination—and yet several of our ministers have gone in the cause at home.

WANT OF PREACHERS.—The Methodist Conference of Maine are unable to supply many places with preachers. Our brother of Zion's Advocate says: 'Our impression is that such a want jet at the several of our ministers have gone in the two objects. The same individual pays some six or eight dollars per year, we are told, to

Miscellanea.

mencement exercises. On Tuesday evening an address was delivered before the Society of Reliiry by Rev. N. N. Wood, of Vicksburg. Miss. His theme, 'The mission of the Christian have not yet obtained with instructions to not abate their exertions till they have obtained a president. In the mean time the present faculty, with Prof. Pratt at their head, will doubtless meet the rea-

der the control of the Presbyterians, a fact we must always mention when noticing it, or half our Baptist readers will suppose we are writing about their own Hamilton. It is located in Central New York, but not in Hamilton. Clinton is the locality it occupies; and now for the item we had to announce. Hamilton College commencement occurred on Wednesdey, July 24th. Number of graduates, 28. The honorary degree of A. B. was conferred on Dudley Phelps, Eeq., of Syracose, and Timothy Jenking, Eeq., of Oncida. That of Ll. D. on John H. Lathrop, Eeq., of Missouri, and Jabes D. Hammond, Eeq., of Cherry Valley, Otego county. That of D. D. on Rev. J. S. Bacon, Pres. of Columbia College, and Rev. Duncan Kennedy. That of A. M. on I. L. Hull, Eeq.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Ky.—The commencement was held June 26th. The degree of A. B. was conferred on seven graduates. No honorary degrees were conferred.

GROBOSTOWN COLLEGE, D. C .- The annua commencement of Georgetown College, was held on Thursday. The degree of D. D. was con-ferred on the Rev. John McCaffery, D. D., President of St. Mary's, Emmitaburg. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Baron Auguste Gabriel Vander Straten-Ponthos, and Dr. W. E. A. Aikin, Md. The degree of A. M. was confe on Mr. Mathew F. Maury, U. S. N., Mr. The ury, U. S. I. Semmes, D. C., and Francis H. Dykers, N. Y.
The degree of A. B. was conferred on air
young gentlemen.

ercises were interspersed with mu

DR. SHARP'S RETURN.—The Rev. Dr. Shar pastor of Charles St. Church, returned in the Cambria, from England, last week. He is more ings of pain and pleasure, I once more parted with this dear people, and probably for the last cordially welcomed home again by all classes of their kindness which I shall notice hereafter. I am now at than thirty years officiated as pastor of one of our churches and motivate and appeared to the contract of the contr noss which I shall notice hereatter. I am now at churches, and maintained the character of one of our churches, and maintained the character of a con-exceedingly happy to attend the anniversary at N. has acquired the confidence and respect of al and those who know him best love him as father. His health has been improved by hi journey. He gave in his discourses, last Sabbath a deeply interesting history of his travels and ob-servations in Great Britain, the house being crowded with hearers. The following original hymn, written by Rev. S. F. Smith, was sung by the choir:

We hail thee, pastor, welcome thou In Zion's courts to-day;
Thrice welcome from thy wanderings, now At home thy vows to pay.

The cloud by day, the fire by night,
Around thy path have stood;
Praise be to Heaven's protecting might,
Praise be to thee, O God.

What scenes of joy have met thine eye Beyond the swelling sea; And visions fair of years gone by, Have dawned afresh on thee. But some have fled from sorrow here,

They saw thy parting with a tear, But not thy glad return. Yet in the presence of the throne

Stars in the Saviour's glorious And trophies, too, in thine. O, when the judgment hour shall break,

May we their glory share, And stand approved, for Jesus' sake, Pastor and people there.

Then, though by painful trials tossed, Our mortal barks be riven, No humble soul shall e'er be lost, But all shall meet in heaven. Then, all thy anxious trials pust,

No more on earth to roa Thy grateful flock shall sing at last, Pastor, thy welcome home.

RECALL OF MISSIONARIES.-The state in New York; the same is also true of individuals,
a number of whom have come forward and subpapers, that the Board contemplate the recall of some of their thousand dorlars each, for release, some of their missionarite, was the release one. It is encouraging to see this waking up misapprehension. We believe that much as the lay. We wish here to present an example, Board may have had reason to fear such a necessity. some of their missionaries, was the result of a rom the N. Y. Baptist Register:—

If every pastor would take hold of the work in nor regarded it as probable. The question discusses, and become an argus in his own church It every pastor would take hold of the work in carnest, and become an agent in his own church, we should soon have an overflowing treasury; and the appeals of our dear brethren in Asia for roin-forcements would be speedily responded to. You noticed a few weeks since the fact, that a sister who depended on her daily labor for support, and who was often sick, had subscribed five dollars for the missions thefly conducted by named the most of the missions the support and who was often sick, had subscribed five dollars for the missions are presented as the missions the subscribed five dollars for the missions are provided to the missions of the missio

WANT OF PREACHERS.—The Methodist Con

How many young ladies and young gentlemen in New Hampshire, who will go and do likewise?

VITAL URRISTIANITY.—Inc translation of Vinet's discourses, by Rev. R. Turnbull, seems to delight all who read the book. Our first scholars and leading journals are unanimous in 'VITAL CHRISTIANITT.'-The translation their testimony. The Rev. Dr. Belcher, in a notice which we find in the [Halifax] Christian Mossenger, says: 'We must not lay down our pen without expressing our delight with the beauty and correctness of the translation. It is the work of a scholar and a man of fine int and taste. The introduction would do honor to any European author however eminent. We co illy concur in the warm commendation of the GRANVILLE COLLEGE.—The Commencement book by some of the first men of the United GRANVILLE COLLEGE.—The Commencement exercises were held July 16th. Eight young gentlemen received the degree of A. B. Some members of the Junior Class took part in the Commenders of the Junior Class took part in the Commen

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND .- An emine scholar. Wednesday P. M., an address was de-his profession to take charge of a plantation in livered before the Franklin Society by Rev. Wm. Sym, of Springfield, Ohio. The Cross and Journal says, 'The addresses of the young gentlemen were highly creditable to them, especially in sentiment and style.' The same paper also says, that the has published and urged his views with great timent and style.' The same paper also says, that in few if in any institutions at the West, and we may add the East too, is the grade of scholarship in the recitation room higher than in this Institution.'—Respecting a President, it also says, The Committee appointed last spring to correspond with some suitable person for the presidency, have with some suitable person for the presecutory.

welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are been active in the prosecution of that object but welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are been active in the prosecution of that object but welfare and fame of Maryland, taxo are welfare and taxo are

A PRESENT TO A FRIEND, AND A WAY TO DO HAMILTON COLLEGE.—This institution is under the control of the Presbyterians, a fact we hills of New England, writes us as follows:

sent to them one year for the small sum of two dollars. I ask in what way could we do them so much good, at so small an expense?
But this is not all, there would undoubtedly be very many of their neighbors who would have the privilege of reading the paper, and perhaps some who have never seen a religious periodical. Who can calculate the benefit that might be derived from a copy of a religious paper sent to some friend in that destitute country for one year?

The writer of the above remarks follows them with the request that the \$2 enclosed in his letter be taken as the payment of the Reflector for one year to be sent to a brother in Wisconsin,

one year to be sent to a brother in Wisconsin, whose name and direction he gives beneath.

Could he have conferred a favor in any other Could be have conferred a rayor in any other way, for so small a sum, which would be more highly valued? Every week the paper will enter that brother's house, reminding him of the kind that brother's house, reminding him of the kind. friend by whom it was given, and affording him instruction and entertainment. Hast thou a discovered the blaze before it had made much

VIEWS OF THE FAR WEST .- It is stated in the Western Christian, that the Baptist Associations extending from Chicago through the Northern portion of Illimois and over the entire territory of the head of Lewis' wharf, by the groans of some Wisconsin, have adopted resolutions expressing their unqualified approbation, in reference to the decision of the Acting Board of Foreign Missions words can never describe—a deep emotion, wit-nessed only by the outgushings of the soul. In Northern Illinois, resolutions to sustain our Missionary Board, under their present embarrassment, were passed with uncommon interest.

Examination of this Seminary took place on Thursday last. It was highly creditable to both his neck. teachers and pupils. Immediately after it the school and its visiters repaired to the First Bap-Seminary continues to prosper beyond most oth-

MEETING-HOUSES WITHOUT CHURCHES -- We find the following extract and response to it among the editorials of the Baptist Record.

the editorials of the Baptist Record.

Although Litchfield (Ct.) has no Baptist church, I was interested to find that it had a Baptist meeting-house, and before I left I had the pleasure of looking upon this uncared-for relie of other days. It stands quite by itself, some three miles east of the village, a plain but respectable chapel in its day, whose windows even now are not all broken, and whose pulpit hangs mid air unharmed.—Christian Reflector.

Is it any wonder, that the correspondent of the or, was not able to find a Baptist church in the village of Litchfield, when the meeting-house was located three miles out of town? This circumstance reminds us of an advertisement which appeared several years years since in the Banner and Pioneer when under the care of our worthy and facetious brother J. M. Peck.

Found-On the 3d inst., in the woods, about les below A-g, a meeting-house, supposed to have strayed away in search of a con-gregation. As it stands "alone in all its glory" and distant from any habitation, the finder considers it his duty to advertise and inform the owners of its whereabouts.' Bap. Record.

THE HOLLIS PROFESSORSHIP, in Harvard The Hollis Professorable, in literature
University, is vacated by the death of Dr. Ware.
As this professorable was founded by a Baptist, who was also a Trinitarian, and who expressly red with a large number of runaway negroes.

The Concordia Intelligencer states, that an old who is not a Unitarian? We believe we know not how the question may be disposed of by the public's representatives. We observe with pleasure that the Christian Witness, the Episcopal paper of this city, is one of those which advocate a reform in Harvard College.

Our exchange papers say, it is reported that the corporation of Harvard University have voted to invite the Hon. Edward Everett to accept prosecute every violator of the license law. of the office of president at that institution, and that it is understood he will yield to the request, Perhaps this report is true; but it is not impossible on Wednesday, August 27. Phi Beta Kaplace on Wednesday, August 27. ble that the honorable gentleman referred to, than whom there are few men living more highly or justly respected, will come to a different decision when it is decided that the President must also act in the capacity of a Professor. The business the Ninth Congressional District of this Commonof teaching is honorable, but it would render the wealth.

We have lately been much pleased with reading a series of articles on the midland counties of England, which are in course of publication in the New York Commercial Advertiser. The Mayor, on Thursday last. tion in the New York Commercial Advertiser. The writer uses a vigorous style, and is beyond question a keen observer of things. We think his 'Market Day,' and the 'Market Day Dinner,' are among the cleverest things of the kind we have lately seen. While we are speaking of the Commercial Advertiser, we are happy to express our high opinion of this journal as a family paper. We always turn to it with interest; its tendencies are good, and its sentiments conservative. We are glad to see it in the hands of so many of our are good, and its sentiments conservative. We that city and Hartford, Consecuciut.

are glad to see it in the hands of so many of our Mr. John Boose and his wife and child, the lat-

Dr. Basil Manly has resigned his office of The Basil Manly has resigned his office of president, of the southern Board of Domestic missions, being unable, from his engagements as president of the Alabama University, to spare president of the Alabama University to spare

Rev. C. B. Smith, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in Chicago, has returned to that place and to the pastoral care of the church, after

The abduction of Messrs. Loraine, Gardner and Thomas, of Washington county, Ohio, by some citizens of Parkersburgh, Pa., on the charge of hour, announcing the dedication of a Baptist meeting-house at Central Falls, R. I. on Wednesters, turns out to be no hear. They were exam-

him back into the wagen, and he reached home about 11 o'clock, much injured. Mr. H. statethat he stabbed one of the sobbers.

progress, and extinguished it; a minute's more delay would have caused an appalling conflagra-

the ing the premises, they discovered a suffering man of about 55 or 60 years of age, who had beer decision of the Acting Board of Foreign Missions of in refusing to appoint elaveholders as missions. ries, and of the separation which has taken place between the South, and the North in Home Missionary operations. These resolutions were not passed by a bare majority, but they seemed to be the almost unanimous voice of the whole multitude, uttered in tones and accents which tell what words can never describe—a deep emotion, with the server of the part of the jury, 'that he came to his death by violence, by being knocked down in Commercial Security in a deadly weapon, by some persons to the jurys unknown, &c.' to the amount of more than \$20. We understand that a lad named Davis, abo

onary Board, under their present embarrassment, twelve years old, was run oser in Chelsea, on Saturday, by the cars of the Eastern railroad and killed. He was hanging upon one of the cars just as the train was put in motion, and fell from

On Saturday afternoon, about five o'clock, a school and its visiters repaired to the First Bap-tist church and listened to an address of a high ter railroad depot. We learn that just as the enorder from Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. The gine and cars were entering the depot, the horses attached to the Weymouth stage, which was non the track, and in which were several passengers acked on to the track, and came in contact with the engine. The consequences were that a pas-senger on the outside, Mr. Lewis Holmes, a blacksmith, belonging to East Weymouth, was thrown from his seat and almost instantly killed. He was literally crushed under the train. The stage was upset; one gentleman had his leg-bruised badly, but the fudy passengers escaped without injury.

> The Native American party have nominated Henry Shaw, of Lanesboro', for Governor, and Charles W. Moore, of Charlestown for Licut Governor.

N. B., on Tuesday night, 29th ult., which, before it could be subdued, destroyed about forty build-ings, consisting of dwelling houses, stores, and artizans' shops, with a considerable portion of their contents. The loss is supposed to amoun to £60,000 or upwards.

It is said that two thousand houses are now the course of erection in the city of Montreal. The subject of employing the war-steamers of

the United States as packets for the conveyance of freight and passengers between this and for-eign countries, is to be brought before the next Congress. Among the routes mentioned is one between New York and Liverpool, and one be-

quired when his benefaction was bestowed, 'that The Concordia Intelligencer states, that an old the man chosen from time to time to be a prothe man chosen from time to the to be a pro-fessor, shall be of sound or orthodox principles,' We would respectfully inquire whether it be not choly. He found a runaway committing depreda-tions upon the property of his proprietor; though tions upon the property of his proprietor; though small of stature and of slight strength, he atthe public have decided against electing one of that denomination for the next President, though

pa the next day.

presidency less a sinecure probably, than even a ministry to England.

There were upwards of eighty arrivals at this port on Wednesday. About half of the whole were foreign vessels.

n friends, with whom it seems to be quite a ter eight years of age, were all killed by a stroke of lightning, at their residence, about two miles from Washington, on Wednesday afternoon.

president of the Alabama University, to spare is proposed to make her length one hundred and sixty-seven feet.

nce of one year, which he has passed in was forty-eight years old.

The abduction of Messrs. Loraine, Gardner and meeting-house at Central Falls, R. I. on Wednesday, August 6th.

The communications of a brother in Upper Alton, Ill., and of 'Melancthon,' are gratefully acknowledged, but we regret that we have not room for them in this number.

The N. V. Bestire Peristes are researched.

(F) The N. Y. Baptist Register announces the death of Dea. Joshua Butts, of Lysander, who before his death willed his property to the A. and F. Bible Society and to the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York. It consisted of a good house and out buildings, with fifteen acres of land, pleasantly situated.

(F) Several new publications on the 'Editor's Table 'shall be noticed in our next.

PORRIGE NEWS.

The Cambria arrived Wednesday, P. M., after an astenishingly short passage of eleven days and four hours. She brought out five passangers to

The chief items of intelligence are those which and Arabe in Algeria, by the French, in the cavern of Dahara—the insurrection and measure at New Zealand, arising from a collision between the natives and the English—and the continua-

In regard to the disturbances in Ireland, as In regard to the disturbances in Itelano, arising from the processions of the Orangemen, it is admitted that the Catholics were the aggressors by O'Connell, who declares that their conduct 'disentitles them to any sympathy from the re-

The Parliamentary news is only of a local character, and destitute of interest was expected to be prorogued on the 5th or 7th

The first half of July was marked by an unusu al number of storms of thunder, lightning and sain in various parts of England, as well as on as number of storms of thunder, lightning and lain in various parts of England, as well as on the continent. At Birmingham, on the 3d, houses were flooded, many goods damaged, and several F. M. Chooles. Services will commence at 3 delete. F. M. G. S. G. SPENCE, Sec. carried away, many persons killed by lightning,

The war-brig Rapid has arrived at Plymouth, with part of the crew of a captured slaver, charged with murdering Mr. Palmer, a midshipman, and eight of the crew of the Queen's sloop Wasp. The prisoners are ten in number, eight Portuguese and two Spaniards. An examination has been begun before the Mayor and magistrates

An alarming riot occurred at Liverpool, on the 6th inst. A number of Orangemen attended a fu-neral in procession, with orange ribands attached to black sashes. On their return, a mob of Irish Catholics attacked them and some policemen who accompanied the procession. A general combat with stones and brickbats ensued, and the Or-

From Barcelona and several districts of Catalonia we have accounts of serious disturbances, caused by the determination of the Government to extend the conscription to that province.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALGIERS.—The last accounts from Algiers bring intelligence of one of the most attrocious and disbotical cases of massacre that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the Reforms, a Parisian paper:—'On the 18th of June the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks (mametous) are united by a sort of natural wall of nearly 100 metres in breadth, which crosses a very deep ravine. This wall is called the Cantera. It forms one of the largest grottos of the Dahara, and since the time of the Turks, the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The Canters found a refuge against tyranny. The Canters on one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Col. Pelissier draw up his column in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusilade from the troops, that was leas effective than it would otherwise have been, from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Col. Pelissier intended nothing less than to smoke and burn the thousands of Arabs whom he supposed to be plocked up in these subterranean caveras. The business commenced. The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them and the fire was kept up till evening. This occurred on the 18th of June. On the morning of the 19th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense the torches, &c. They returned to their caverns, and their property. The conditions made by Col. Pelissier were so severe that they would not listent to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers and their property. The conditions made by Col. Pelissier were so severe that they would not listent to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers were kept to this detestable work by gangs; and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them a duty of the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained the cavern, but on the 20th, there only remained t above the other. On the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Col. Pelissier drew up his column in front of the large openings. A hot A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue.
At the bottom, dead bodies were found standing,
the faces of the victims being pressed against the
fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe. About seventy
persons, who were still living, expired as soon as
they were brought into the open air. Others died
from being crushed by pieces of rock, which were
detached by the heat. A great number were
found with stabs of yatagans upon their bodies.

In Manchester, N. H., at the residence of her brother,

In Manchester, N. H., at the residence of her brother,

The Pope of Rome has given directions that the library of the Vatican shall henceforth be open to the public. It contains vary few printed books, but still it is one of the most valuable li-

Agents for parties in the United States interes agents for parties in Control works and the extension and success of mineral works there, are now in England, busily engaged in selecting the best workmen, and engaging them for

Several valuable presents from her Majesty to the Emperor of Russia, including two carriages, and portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, were shipped lately at Hull, for St. Petersburgh.

A boy, nine years old, recently died at Bilsto from a cut in one of his forefingers. The bloo

Notices.

NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.—The anniversary of this institution takes place the present year on Wednesdry, the 20th of August. The exercises of the occasion will commence at half-past nine o'clock, A. M. B. HACKETT, Sec.

The next session of the Woncastras Barrier Associations will be held with the Cantral church, Southbridge, commencing Thursday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

Worcester, Aug. 2, 1945. Wordster, Aug., a. 1230.

173 The Taurnon Raprier Association will hold its next session at North Attleboro', commencing on Wednesday, Aug.

27th. Introductory services at 10 o'clock. A. M.
North Attleboro', July 30. REUBER MOREY, Clerk.

North Attlebore, July 29. REUHEN MOREY, USER.
LT3-The Committees or Passac Grupomes in the Tunition
Baptic Association will had a meeting in the committee room
of the Committee of the Morth Atteleore or Theaday, Ang
26th, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
R. MOREY, Sec.
North Attlebore, July 29.
LT3-The Baptist Ministrana' Mertine of Hampden County
will hold its next session with Rev. J. Hodges, of Three Rivers
on Theaday, Ang. 12th, at 1 o'clock P. M. For, G. A. Willer
is appointed to preach the sermon; Rev. R. M. Perkins is in
Ministrate And. July 24.

Iternate.
Spring field, July 24. ILD—The Society of Missionary Inquiry in Newton The ological Institution will hold its next annivorsary at the Baptis meeting-house, Newton Centre, on Toesday avening, Aug. 19 at half-past seven o'clock. Address by Rev. James N. Granger of Providence, R. L. O. S. STEARNS, Sec. O. S. STEARNS, Sec.

The Annual Examination of the Institution at Ne Hampton will commence on Monday, August 10th, at 2 o'clor P. M. at the Male Department; on Wednesday at the Ferms with stones and brickbats ensued, and the Orangemen were put to flight.

Madrid letters, of the 30th ult., state that the capital was perfectly tranquil, but a disturbance had taken place at Seville on the 26th.

Mind the capital was perfectly tranquil, but a disturbance had taken place at Seville on the 26th.

Mind the capital was perfectly tranquil, but a disturbance had taken place at Seville on the 26th.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. James Gillies to Miss Jennet Ogilvie, both of Danvers. Mr. Andrew Dick to Miss Betsey

Deaths.

they were brought into the open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of rock, which were detached by the heat. A great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible and the second heat of the struggle had occurred, of which these were the marks. Already nearly six hundred bodies have been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women and children have perished. The whole of the Rishs are saterminated. In the Chamber of Peers, on the 11th inst., the Prince of Moskowa referred to this dreadful event, which, he said, was happily without example in the military history of the kingdom, being a premeditated murder of conquered and defence less prisoners, and called upon the Minister of War to say what the Government would do if the statement be true, or to deny it if falses. Mashal Soult did not deny the truth of the published accounts, but said that those he had received were so contradictory, that he had thought it his duty to demand farther information on the subject. He added that the Government highly discapproved of what had been done, and that he had written to Marshal Bugsand. The Count de Montalembert thought the word disapproved a very weak expression in the circumstances. He would rather say with 'horroc.' Marshal South the added that if the expression was not sufficiently strong, he had so hesitation in adding, that he deplored the event. The conversation then dropped, but the impression made upon the Chamber was a very painful one.

Accounts from Lisbon, of the 9th inst., show that the Pertuguese navy, on the ceast of Africa, by which three different slaving appointed the rest of the prop

Advertisements.

Rockingham Academy, HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

ot 20th, and continue eleven weeks.
Ray. ZEBULON JONES, Principal,
Mass ADALINE A. PHILBROOK.
Principal of Femals Depa Principal of Funois Department.

Common English branches, 23.50

Higher English branches, 4.50

Greek, Latin and French, 4.50

Boans idential expenses, 134

at the close of the Fail Term, there will be a public extension and english branches of the Fail Term, there will be a public address is expected from a distinguished since i public address is expected from a distinguished ELAS ILAS, 25.7, 26c. of Board of Trustees.

Portsmouth, July 29, 1945.

JAMAICA PLAIN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

INSTRUCTION gives in the various branches usually taught.

INSTRUCTION gives in the various branches usually taught in seminarises the first class. Young fadles will be received into the family of the Principal. Number of boarders limited to tea. Particulus attention will be directed to the higher English branches. The Pail Term will commence on Monday, to tea. Particulus attention will be directed to the higher English branches. The Pail Term will commence on Monday, to tea. Pail to the Pail Term will commence on Monday. Bear Language of the Pail Term will be directed to the higher English Pail Term will be directed to the higher than the pain the pail to the pa

THE Fall Term of this lostitution will commence on the first Tuesday in September next, under the care of Mr. Hovey the present successful teacher. Miss S. F. Colby will have charge of the Female Department. A competent teacher is Music is engaged for said term.

Common English studies, 43,80
Languages Masic, with use of the plane, as in other places.
Board from \$1,00 to \$1.50.
A course of incurses will be delivered by the Principal due the term.
July \$2, 1945.

Instruction in French.

MRS. COOMBS, a French lady, informs the inhabitants of Boston that she will give French instruction at her residence, 190 Court street. She will open her classes Sept. is, 1915, at the following boars. Morning classes, from 9 to 10 evening, from 4 to 6, on Mondays and Thursdays, at five del evening, from 4 to 5, on Monthlya and Thurndays, at fire dairs a quarter.

Classes for those who would like to improve their knowledge of the French language by practining, on Mondays. Wadnesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 6, P. M., at the same price. A pure Parisienne pronunciation will be obtained by those who may favor her with their confidence. She solicits a part of the public patternage.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, ander the name of CHARLES WARREN & CO., is the dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of sain-parametership with the adjusted by a their of the under-signed.

July 19, 1945. VARNUM WARREN. of said coparing support of the Charles wanted agreed.

CHARLES WANNER.

CHARLES WANNER.

CHARLES WANNER.

VARNUM WARREN.

VARNUM WARREN will continue business as formerly, at the old sand, 92 Hanover, corner of Blacksone Street, and will at all times keep a full supply of the continue was all times and the continue was all times a full supply of the continue was all times and the continue was all ti

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS. vis., Broadcoths, Cassimerse, Finnois, Binskus, Janes, Co-tons, and particularly an extensive stock of Gioras, Henisty Frocks, Drawers, Threads, Yarne, and the numerous small wares appertaining to a Haberdashery Establishment. As has been the custom of the former fren, he will continue to give particular attention to be fully supplied with goods of superior quality. uality.
Boston, July 19, 1845.

Removal and Copartnership. The undersigned has removed from his old stand (where he commenced business in 1885) to store Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Water, corner of Coagness Street, and has associated with him Mr. Honarro G. Saxvenn as partner from this date, under the old style of Chanalcas Wannas & Co., with a view to carry on the style of Chanalcas Wannas & Co., with a view to carry on the IMPORTING AND JOBBING OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

in that department, heretofore conducted by the undersigned.
Being now conveniently located for both city and country frade, he anticipates and respectifully invites the attention of his old customers, and other purchasens of Dry Goods, for the new concern, Boston, July 19, 1844.

New and Valuable Books,

B. PLUMMER WHIPPLE.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

WEST INDIA GOODS. Lime, Salt, Fiour, Corn, Oil, Fish, Mackerel, Salmon, Tongue and Sounds, Halibut Fine, &c. DS MAIN STREET, CONCORD, N. H.

BANCOCK Literary and Scientific Institution

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednes-day, the 20th day of August, and continue twelve weeks. Mr. John W. Delcord, Tracutture,
Mr. John W. Delcord, Trincipal, and Teacher of Languages.
Mr. Ripriesto Kartel, Frincipal of the Femalis.
Mr. A. P. Shattuck, Teacher of Penmanship.
Instruction on the Plane-Fort.
For their own basellt students are requested, if possible, to be present at the commencement, all off per week. At the public boarding-house, from 75 cents to 81,128 per week. Roman can be obtained for those who wish to loand themselve.
The tuttion the same as heretofore.
July 24, 1918. 31—3. H. TONKIN, Sec.

Worcester Co. High School.

THE Fall Term of this institution will commence on Wednes-day the 3d of September; the Winter Term will commence on the first Wednesday in December; and the Spring and Sum-mer Terms on the Inst Wednesday's in February and May, re-spectively. Each Term continues elevers weeks. The Classical Department will continue, as hereisofore, under the charge of Mr. Wheeler. To the present Parises bey leave to call special attention. The Commence of t

F. WAYLAND, Pres. Brown University.
Brown University, July 18, 1845. Bross University, July 18, 1945.

Mr. Thayer will be prepared to give instruction in all the Roglish branches usually taught in schools of the highest grade, attended by each loct the state of the sta

Warren Ladies' Seminary. THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 6th day of August.

This Seminary is so favorably located as always to enjoy the cool breases from Naraganest. Bay and the river.

July 12, 1944. 30—3. A. M. OAMMELL, Principal.

Charlestown Female Seminary. THE forty-burth term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the second day of September next, and continue twelve weeks.

A few rooms will be rackted at the close of the present term, and they may be soggaged by early application. A number of young issless size, of any religious denomination, who need peculiary aid, and who give promise of usefulness, can be assisted in the payment of utilion. Farticular information can be easily and the continue of the Seminary, which will be sent to any order.

obtained from a printed plan of the Seminary, which will be sent to any order. L.BERT J. BELLOWS, for the Trustee. 30—61s — 1. The twelfth anniversary will occur on Thursday, July 31st. The first classes will be examined in the Seminary Hall, at half past sight A. M.; and an address from the . bluwed Beecher, and the presentation of diplomas, in the Beptist meet-ing house, as I I o'clock.

Townsend Female Seminary.

Townsend Female Seminary.

THE Fall Term of this fastitution will commence on the last
Welloady in August, and continue thirsen weeks.
The Trustees are happy to announce to the public that they
have secured Miss Harsistra Wantsus, as Principal, assisted
by Miss Harsan P. Donon, with an adequate number of the
tent teachers. It is the department of Latin, French and
Mathematica, with much ability and success, for fave years.
It is sincerely hoped that the pleasantness of the location, and
the accurate and thorough instruction which will be given, will
render it a favoritie and truly profitable render of the Touchers and
No pains will be spared, on the branches of Missral and Intender it a favoritie and truly profitable render the Touchers and
Special attention will be given to those who are fitting for
Tractices.
Lectures during the term, on the branchess of Natural and Intellectual Science, will be given by Rev. W. C. Richards.
Bellectual Science, will be given by Rev. W. C. Richards.
Pleasant and commodious rooms
Pleasant and commodious rooms
Tounarend, July 10, 1988.

30 A. G. STICKNEY, Sec.

Church Organ for Sale.

W. B., the subscribers, being established onneitres in bealmere as ORGAN BUILDERS, respectfully solicits absenof the sublic partonace. We have facilities for the building of
Church Organs of the largest size, size for the Chappel and the
Parlor, at our estamentre manufactory, on Causeway, appeal and
Nab. We have for sale a LARGE CHURCH ORGAN,
lately in Rev. Dr. Beocher's church, Salem Street, the sare
having been put is perfect order.

SIMMONS & McINTER.

WILLIAM S. D. SIMMONS, Boston, July 17, 1645.

y all that ad side by nated that on. As it an air of justly en-

neat, sub-ornamental 'education just as the al affairs of oth departthan what st and best s surprised, ry, that the and prosper-rrangements

The family Circle.

The Child and the Flowers.

BY MARY BOWS Put by thy work, deer mother, Dear mother, come with me; For I've found within the garden The beautiful sweet pea.

And rows of stately hellyhocks Down by the garden wall, All yellow, white, and crimes So many-hued and tall!

And bending on their stalks, mother, Are roses white and red; And pale-etemmed balsams, all a-blow

Put up thy work, I pray thee, And come out, mother dear We use to buy these flowers, But they are growing here!

Have loved these flowers to see! Dest remember how we tried to get For her a pink sweet pea? Dost remember how she loved

Those rose-leaves pale and sere?

I wish she had but lived to see

Management of Young Children.

Next to the want of all government, the wo most fruitful sonrces of evil to children, two most fruitful sonrces of evil to children, are, unsteadiness in government, and overgovernment. Most of the cases, in which the children of sensible and conscientious parents turn out badly, result from one or the other of these causes. In cases of unsteady government, either one parent is very strict, severe, and unbending, and the other excessively indulgent, or else the parents are sometimes very strict and decided, and at other times allow disobedience to go unpunished. In such cases, children, never knowing exactly when they can escape with lowing exactly when they can escape with impunity, are constantly tempted to make the trial.

The bad effects of this, can be better appreciated, by reference to one important principle of the mind. It is found to be universally true, that, when any object of desire is put entirely beyond the reach of hope or expectation, the mind very soon ceases to long for it, and turns to other ceases to long for it, and turns to other objects of pursuit. But, so long as the mind is hoping for some good, and making efforts to obtain it, any opposition excites irritable feelings. Let the object be put entirely beyond all hope, and this irritation soon ceases. In consequence of this prin-ciple, those children, who are under the care of persons of steady and decided gov-ernment, know, that whenever a thing is forbidden or denied, it is out of the reach forbidden or denied, it is out of the reach of hope; the desire, therefore, soon ceases, and they turn to other objects. But the children of undecided, or of over-indulgent parents, never enjoy this preserving aid. When a thing is denied, they never know but either coaxing may win it, or disobedience secure it without any penalty, and so they are kept in that state of hope and anxiety, which produces irritation, and tempts to insubordination. The children of very indulgent parents, and of those who are undecided and unatendy in government, are very apt to become fretful, irritable, and fractions.

nd fractions.
Another class of persons, in shunning this evil, go to the other extreme, and are very strict and pertinacious, in regard to every requisition. With them, fault-finding and penalties abound, until the children are either hardened into indifference of feeling, and obtuseness of conscience, or else become excessively irritable, or misanthropic. It demands great wisdom, patience, and self-control, to escape these two extremes. In aiming at this, there are parents, who have found the following maxims of very great value. First, Avoid, as much as possible, the multiplication of rules and evil, go to the other extreme, and are very

great value. First, Avoid, as much as possible, the multiplication of rules and absolute commands. Instead of this, take the attitude of advisers. "My child, this is improper, I wish you would remember not to do it." This mode of address answers for all the little acts of heedlessness, awkwardness, or ill-manners, so frequently occurring, with children. There are cases, when direct and distinct com

are cases, when direct and distinct commands are needful; and, in such cases, a penalty for disobedience should be as steady and sure as the laws of nature. Where such steadiness, and certainty of penalty, attend disobedience, children no more think of disobeying, then they do of putting their fingers in a burning candle.

The next maxim, is, Govern by rewards, more than by penalties. Such faults as wiffal disobedience, lying, dishonesty, and indecent or profune language, should be punished with severe penalties, after a child has been fully instructed in the evil of such practices. But all the constantly recurring faults of the nursery, such as illcurring faults of the nursery, such as illhumor, quarrelling, carelessness, and ill-manners, may, in a great many cases, be regulated by gentle and kind remonstran-ces, and by the offer of some reward for persevering efforts to form a good habit. It is very injurious and degrading to any mind, to be kept under the constant fear of pen-alties. Love and hope are the principles that should be mainly relied on, in forming the habits of childhood.

the habits of childhood.

Another maxim, and perhaps the most difficult, is, Do not govern by the aid of severe and angry tones. A single example will be given to illustrate this maxim. A child is disposed to talk and amuse itself, at table. The mother requests it to be silent except when needing to ask for food, or when spoken to by its older friends. It constantly forgets. The mother, instead of rebuking, in an impatient tone, says, "My child, you must remember not to talk. I will remind you of it four times more, and after that, whenever you forget, you must leave the table, and wait till we are done." If the mother is steady in her government, it is not probable that she will have to apply this slight penalty more than once or by this slight penalty more than once or twice. This method is far more effectual, than the use of sharp and severe tones, to secure attention and recollection, and often answers the purpose, as well as offering

The writer has been in some families. where the most efficient and steady govern-ment has been sustained, without the use of a cross or angry tone; and in others, where a far less efficient discipline was kept up, by frequent severe rebukes and angry remonstrances. In the first case, angry remonstrances. In the first case the children followed the example set then and seldom used severe tones to each other in the latter, the method employed by the parents, was imitated by the children; and eross words and augry tones resounded from morning till night, in every portion of the household.

household.

Another important maxim, is, Try to keep children in a happy state of mind. Every one knows, by experience, that it is ensier to do right, and submit to rule, when cheerful, and happy, then when irritated. This is peculiarly true of children; and a wise mother, when she finds her child frenful and impatient, and thus constantly doing wrong, will often remedy the whole difficulty, by telling some amusing story, or by getting the child engaged in some amusing sport. This strongly shows the importance

The Honest Boy.—For Children.

In the city of New York, a little boy, about twelve years old, whom we shall call James, picked up a pocket-book in the street, and found that it contained fifty dollars in bills, besides some money in silver.

He thought at first that he had a right to it, as he found it, and that he would keep it for his own use. But soon he remembered what he had been taught at the Sunday school, that to take what did not belong to him was stealing, and he determined to try to find the owner. So he carried the pocket-book home to his father, who had a notice of it put in the newspaper, and soon a gen-Excursions.

A godly man, "whose praise is in all the churches," (the late Rev. Dr. Bedell of Philadelphia,) was alarmed to find that to take what did not belong to him was stealing, and he determined to try to find the owner. So he carried the pocket-book home to his father, who had a notice of it put in the newspaper, and soon a gentleman called and claimed it as his own. The gentleman was very much pleased to hear that James was not willing to keep the money though he found it, and he took ten dollars out and gave them to the little boy, and then left his card with his name written on it, that if James should at any time want to be employed in a store he minds.

RULES FOR VISITERS AND The summer.

and then left his card with his name written on it, that if James should at any time want to be employed in a store he might come to him, and he would obtain a place for him.

Now do you think James would have been as happy with the fifty dollars that he found, as he was with the ten dollars that the gentleman gave him? And what would you have done with the money if you had found it?

It is very probable if James had kept the money that he found in the street, that it would have been his ruin. He might have learn his corrections to the sick and needy as acts of benevuolence.

It is very probable if James had kept the monony that he found in the street, that it would have been his ruin. He might have spent it for something that would have been of great injury to him; but even if he did not, it would have been happy while he knew he had another man's money, and had taken no proper steps to find out to whom it belonged.

It is very probable if James had kept the Lord's day; and pay no visits;—unless to the sick and needy as acts of beneved.

A. Never engage in any thing, either on the Lord's, or on any secular day, which will compromise your christian consistency.

S. Seek to do good to the souls of your family, and all others within your reach.

6. Always remember that you are to

It is just so with many other things that we find of much less value than the pocket-book—such as a knife, a pencil, &c. If we wish to enjoy our possessions, we must get

Moralist and Miscellanist.

The Heroic Age of the United States.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

heroic age of the United States. It was the age of military bands and bards; when those who had been peaceful citizens in the war, become valorous soldiers, and charged the air with long undulating rows of bayonets, and scorched the trees and clouds themselves with the villainous saltpetre. It was the great era of trainband of the same of t become valorous soldiers, and charged the air with long undulating rows of bayonets, and accorched the trees and clouds themselves with the villainous saltpetter. It was the great era of trainband chivalry, when every able-bodied mas was summoned to the parade, to charge his gun with powder, and himself with rum; when corporals and other distinguished men did doughty deeds on the village green, and captured hearts at the head of sections; when the whole village assembled with beating hearts, and mothers, with infants in their arms, stood sweltering in the sun to see the trainers; when the rustic who had well nigh lost his suit in his Sunday clothes, became irresistible in his fair one's eyes when he donned the uniform of a trainband Mars. There is no period of equal duration in our history, when so many influences co-operated to make the war spirit the mania of the people. It put old age, manhood, and infancy under martial law. It turned the nursery into a little military camp, where the associations, impressions, and objects of war were the first impressed upon the infant mind. When the little thing nestled within its bulrush ark, and strained its eyes to see what kind of a world it was born into, to look for some object to love, its mother satisfied its yearning instincts with round its eyes to see what kind of a world it was born into, to look for some object to love, its mother satisfied its yearning instincts with miniature instruments of war. Its constant companions were soldiers equipped in pastry; and squadrons of fierce looking troopers of sugar guarded its cradle. As soon as the boy had donned the garments which were to distinguish his sex, his father celebrated the public distinction by presenting him with a wooden sword, with several inches of the point painted red to suggest its bloody design. At this point of his military education he was plied

of learning to govern children without the employment of angry tones, which always produce irritation.

Children of active, heedless temperament, or those who are odd, awkward, or unsuitable, in their remarks and deportment, are often easentially injured, by a want of patience and self-control in those who govern them. Such children, often possess a morbid sensibility, which they strive to conceal, or a desire of love and approbation, which preys like a famine on the soul. And yet, they become objects of idique and rebuke, to almost every member of the family, until their sensibilities are tortured into obtuseness or misanthropy. Such children, above all others, need tenderness and sympathy. A thousand instances of mistake or forgetfulness should be passed over, in silence, while opportunites for commendation and encouragement should be diligently sought.

Catherine E. Beecher on Domestic Economy.

The Honest Boy.—For Children.

In the city of New York, a little boy, in a little boy, and the cettar, when the first class of boys and the next week, when the first class of boys and the next week, when the first class of boys and the next week, when the first class of boys and the next week, when the first class of boys and the next week, when the first class of boys arise to read, every mother's son of them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or them has a leaden plummet, a pewter button, or the handle of a pewter mug in his power to be added to the defences ountry, those young minds entered upon other degree of their military education.

To Christians on their Summer

family, and all others within your reach.
6. Always remember that you are to "stand before the judgment seat of Christ." If Travelling.

1. Never, on any plea, whatever, travel n the Lord's day

on the Lord's day.

2. Make your arrangements, if possible, to stop in some place where you can enjoy suitable religious privileges.

3. If at a public house or watering place, on the Lord's day, do not mingle with indiscriminate company; keep your own room as much as possible, and be engaged in such a way as may make the day profitable to your God.

guisn his sex, his father celebrated the public distinction by presenting him with a wooden word, with several inches of the point painted red to auggest its bloody design. At this point of his military education he was plied with a set of influences, which have cased to exist. In every neighborhood there were always several Revolutionary soldiers, whose hearts burned within them while recounting from house to house the thrilling reminiscences of that long struggle. And the little fellow stared with ecstacy at those strange stories. Holding on to grandpa's knee, he looked up into his face with startling interest, while the garrulous old man was recounting to a contemporary the dreadfol fatigue of Brigone. How it fired his young heart to see the old man turn the right wing of the British army with his cratch, while the other limping reteran took them in flank with his staff, and routed them horse and foot over a single mug of hard cider. He now begins to have a presentiment that he is to be a man. In his illicit explorations about the kitchen, parlor, and garrest, he has discovered his father's gun, his cartridge-box, the red-tipped plume, and partic-colored coat. From that moment he looks with sovereign contempt upon his in and pewter dregboas. He will not be bought off with any promise of larger troopers in wax or wood; he insists upon being led to the parade to see the trainers. His father's, and the parade to see the trainers. His father's, and the parade to see the trainers. His father's, and the parade to see the trainers. The prescher, in the school-through the parade to see the forms a military cost a military cost and farmer's frock. The boy come home with eyes larger than his father's, and the presched his head of the conduction of the gere than his father's, and the visions, of that day fill all his dreams for the next year. He ventures out into the street long, a military ost a time of the parade to see the forms a military ost into the street long, a military ost in the prescher of the parade to see

its ends. At the close of the sermon, and when the preacher turned, as usual, to apposit ophise the image, and to implore it to signify its pleasure and assent to Miguel's government by moving the head, as it had done the seven preceding days, since the commencement of the nozena, the image retained its inanimate position, to the great disappointment of the people, whose expectations were so highly wound up, and to the consternation of the priests who were privy to the cheat. The request was repeated with some additional flowers of rhetoric from the preacher and the most stunning vociferations from the people; but all in vain; the image neither moved its head, nor changed its position. At length, on the preacher's repeating the request the third time, and hinting that the Virgin was angry on account of the presence of some freemasons, who mingled through curiosity among the crowd of worshippers, a voice was heard issuing from the inside of the image, and complainingly crying out, "It is not my fault that the Virgin does not move her head, for I have pulled the cord till it broke, and what can I do more?" The voice was distinctly heard by everyone; but the speaker was invisible. At last, one of those present more courageous than the rest, attempted to approach the image, but was repulsed repeatedly by the priests, who well knew the consequence of the discovery; but being seconded by some others equally desirous of unravelling the BERZELIUS on the Use of the Blow Pipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, translated from the fourth enlarged and cor-rected edition, by J. D. Whitney. Just published by WM. D TRCKNOR & CO., corner of Washington and School St. The National Protestant.

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January of the most protestant in the protestant of the most valuable per execution, and general appearance, it has few superiors. Each number of most protestant of the most valuable per execution contains for un splendid capravings, illustrative of the illiberal contains from a plant of the production of profound thought and deep research, and will will the way to universal favor. — Marricon Ensign.

Jan. 30. priests, who well knew the consequence of the discovery; but being seconded by some others equally desirous of unravelling the mystery, he at length succeeded in coming close to it, and on removing the folds of the garments, with which such like images are decked out, he found an opening in the side, large enough for the admittance of a full grown boy, whom he pulled out from the viscera of the Virgin, and who was immediately recognized as the penhaw of from the viscera of the Virgin, and who was immediately recognized as the nephew of the bishop, placed there by his uncle; for what purpose, it does not require an extra-ordinary degree of acuteness to guess. The whole secret was now explained; the The whole secret was now explained; the people met the discovery with the ridicule it so well merited, and little was wanting that they did not massacre on the spot the impostors who got up the cheat. These thought it their best plan to consult for their own safety by flight, which they immedi-ately made good through the doors of the sacristy, amid the hisses and curses of the infuriated populace.

The Benefactress.

The true that more than fourecore years had bowed thy beauty low.

And mingled with thy cup of life full many a cup of we;
But yet thou had'et a higher charm than youthful bloom hatte found.

And balm, within thy chastened heart, to heal another's wound Remember thee! Remember thee! they with the blest on high Thou hast a mansion of delight, unseen by mortal eye.

Comes not thy wing to visit use, in the deep watch of night, When visions of unuttered things do make my sleep so bright! I feel thy lore within my breast, it, nerves me strong and high as choers the wanderer on the deep the pole-star in the aky; And when my weary spirit qualts, or friendship's smile is cold. Remember thee? Remember thee! while flows this purple tide.

Ramember thee? Remember thee! while flows this purple tide.

I'll keep thy prescept in my heart, thy pattern for my guide;
And when life's little journey ends, and light forsekes the eye, Come near me, at my bed of pain, and teach me how to die!

GETTING A PLACE AT THE FIRE.—Every

the stable to witness the novel speciale of a horse eating oysters, the doctor selected a comfortable place at the fire, 'to roast his oysters, and to warm himself.' Of course the horse didn't eat the oysters, but the doc-tor did. About as good a story is told in the Spirit of the Times, of a certain captain

the Spirit of the Times, of a certain captain in the recruiting service at the West, where were a lot of loungers, and no one offered him a seat. Knowing every thing about the grocery, he went behind the counter, and seizing a keg marked 'powder,' threw it upon the fire, exclaiming, 'Gentlemen, it's my opinion that we've lived long enough.' The way they evacuated the premises wasn't slow. Of course, the keg was empty.

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Doth the wild lonely flower, that sprang in some ruds, rocky del Forget the first awakening smile that on its bosom fell?

Did Jarael's exited sons, when far from Zion's hill away,
Forget the high and holy house where first they learned to pray Forget, around that remple's wiffelt, to roam in must deepair And o'er its hallowed ashes pour a grief that none might share.

COOKING RANGES And o'er its hallowed sales pour a grief that none might share?
Remember thes! Remember thes! too many a year shah fled,
Since o'er thy pillow cold and low the uprooted turf was pread,
Yet still doth twilight's musing hour thy graceful form restore,
And morning breathe thy music tone, like Memon's harp of
yore!

The simple cap that decked thy brow is still to memory dear;
Her faithful echoes keep thy song that lulled my infant ear;
The book from which my lisping tongue was by thy kindness 37 Professor Espy's Patent SMOKE BLOWERS, a sur-nice for smoky chimneys, constantly on hand. 22-tf

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or second second seconds. I deflorace the lot The study of the Bible, The Law of God, [bath, Pubmission, Manner of observing the Sab-The Worship of God, [bath, Pride, The Worship of God, [bath, Pride, The Worship, Lying, Siander, Lowe to Man, Courtesy. Profacily, Profacily,

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